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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur Government English School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
C. S.	Carwar Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Navsári Madresá.
D.	Deccan College.
Ds.	Dhoolia High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E S.	Elphinstone High School.
F G. N.	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. S.	Fort High School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. P.	Guzerath Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
H.H. M.	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madresá.
H. M.	Hydrabad Mission School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Kh.	Kolhapore High School.
K.	Karachi High School.
K. M.	Karachi Mission School.
K. S.	Kathiawar High School.
L.	Government Law School.
M S.	Mahágávkar English School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N.	Nassick Government English School.
Nd.	Nariad Government English School.

N. S.	Normal School, Nagpore.
O.	Oomarávati High School.
P. C.	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P. H.	Parsi High School.
M. P.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Ratnagiri High School.
Rj.	Rajkote High School.
S.	Surat High School.
S. M.	Surat Irish Mission School.
S. W.	Sawant Wadi Government English School.
Sa.	Sattara Government English School.
S. S.	Bombay Scottish High School.
Sh.	Sholapore Government English School.
St. M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
T. E.	Tanna English School.
U. S.	University College School, London.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1870, TO MARCH 31, 1871.

I BU

APRIL, 1870.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	*Last day of application* for the LL.B. Honours Examination.
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	Question Papers for LL.B. Honours due *from Examiners.*
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	**First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.**
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	**First Term in Medicine ends.**

MAY, 1870.		
1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

JUNE, 1870.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee [Cursetjee Prize.
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins.
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	Second Term in Medicine begins; Examination for the LL. B. Honours begins.
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	LL. B. Honours Results declared.
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	

JULY, 1870.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	**Sun.**	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
6	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	**Sun.**	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	**Sun.**	
18	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Tues.	*Last day of application for* F. M.
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	**Sun.**	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
31	**Sun.**	

AUGUST, 1870.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M. A. Examination.
23	Tues.	and for the Bhugwundas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED,
6	Tues.	[1857.—Question Papers for F.M. due
7	Wed.	*from Examiners.*
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	**Second Term in Medicine ends.**
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	**Sun.**	
19	Mon.	**Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering**
20	Tues.	**ends, and Examination for F. M. begins.**
21	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., and Matricu-
22	Thurs	lation Examinations.
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
25	**Sun.**	
26	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee
27	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject.
28	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.A., B.A., F.C.E.
29	Thurs	L.C.E. and M.C.E., Examinations.
30	Fri.	[Prize. *Last day* of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee

OCTOBER, 1870.

1	Sat.	
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P. M.
5	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for M. D. Examination.
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	**Sun.**	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun.**	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues	
19	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for L. M.
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
30	**Sun.**	
31	Mon.	

NOVEMBER, 1870.

1	Tues.	**First Term in Medicine begins.**
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., for LL.B., and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E. and M.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon.	**First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins; Examinations for M.A., LL.B., and Matriculation.**
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.*
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	**Sun.**	
28	Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed	

DECEMBER, 1870.

	1	Thurs	
	2	Fri.	
	3	Sat.	M. A. Results declared. *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship when vacant.
	4	**Sun.**	
III.	5	Mon.	**Examination for M.D. begins**; LL. B. Results declared.
	6	Tues.	Examination Papers for L. M. due *from Examiners*.
	7	Wed.	
	8	Thurs	
	9	Fri.	
	10	Sat.	
	11	**Sun.**	
	12	Mon.	F.A. and M.C.E. Results declared.
IV.	13	Tues.	
	14	Wed.	
	15	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	16	Fri.	
	17	Sat.	
	18	**Sun.**	
	19	Mon.	**L.M. Examination begins**; Matriculation and M.D. Results declared.
V.	20	Tues.	
	21	Wed.	
	22	Thurs	
	23	Fri.	
	24	Sat.	**Annual Meeting of the Senate.**
	25	**Sun.**	**Christmas Day.**
	26	Mon.	
	27	Tues.	
	28	Wed.	
	29	Thurs	
	30	Fri.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.
	31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

JANUARY, 1871.

1	**Sun.**	[adjudged.
		[for Degrees—Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship
2	Mon.	L. M. Results declared. *Last day of Application*
3	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
4	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	**Sun.**	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	**Admission to Degrees.**
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	**Sun.**	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	**Sun.**	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED,
25	Wed.	1857.
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.—
29	**Sun.**	
30	Mon.	[Homejee CursetjeePrize.
31	Tues.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the

FEBRUARY, 1871.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	

MARCH, 1871.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1870-71.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON	List of Marks due	Results published on
LL.B. Honours	8th April	16th April	15th June	23rd June	24th June
F. M.	19th July	5th Sept.	19th Sept.	29th Sept.	3rd Oct.
M. A	22nd Aug.	7th Nov.	21st Nov.	1st Dec.	3rd Dec.
Pass LL.B.	21st Sept.	7th „	21st „	12th „	5th „
Matriculation	21st „	7th „	21st „	15th Dec.	19th Dec.
F. A.	28th „	14th „	28th „	9th „	12th „
B. A.	28th „	14th „	28th „	12th „	15th „
F. C. E.	28th „	14th „	28th „	12th „	15th „
L. C. E.	28th „	14th „	28th „	12th „	15th „
M. C. E.	28th „	14th „	28th „	9th „	12th „
M. D.	5th Oct.	24th „	5th Dec.	16th „	19th „
L. M.	19th Oct.	6th Dec.	19th „	28th „	2nd Jan.
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Schol	22nd Aug.	7th Nov.	22nd Nov.	1st „	3rd Dec.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

III.

Notifications.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION FOR 1870.

I. ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Gray.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Woodstock.
3. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. III., IV.
4. THOMSON—Seasons.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
2. WASHINGTON IRVING—Sketch Book.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Excursion, Books I. to IV.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. COLERIDGE—Aids to Reflection.
2. BURKE—On the Sublime and Beautiful, Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

N.B.—The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

1. } Nagananda.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Nalodaya.
4. Hitopadesha—III., IV.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. } Venisamhara.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Kumarasambhava, IX.—XVII.
4. BANA BHATTA—Kadambari, Second half.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas VII., VIII.
2. MAGHA—Shishupalavadha.
4. PANINI, V.—VIII. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
3. MADHAVACHARYA—Sarvadarshana Sangraha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Cyropædeia, Bks. I., II.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. II.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. IV.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, Bk. I.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. II.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. I.
4. SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Rex.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—Bk. I.
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Coronâ.
3. HOMER—Odyssey, Bks. I. to VI.
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, Bk. V.
2. CICERO—In Catalinam, III., IV.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, Bk. V.
4. OVID—Fasti, Bk. V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. LIVY—Bk. V.
2. CICERO—De Oratore.
3. HORACE—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, and Ars Poetica.
4. TIBULLUS.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. TACITUS—Histories.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. XIII.—XVI.
3. TERENCE—Eunuchus.
4. PERSIUS.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chaps. I.—X.
2. ESTHER.
3. Psalms—I.—XXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. I.—V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. RUTH.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. VI.—X.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. DANIEL, including the Chaldee passages.
3. ISAIAH—Chaps. XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. First 50 pages.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. 25 pages of Cairo edition.
3. Tarikh Yamini.
4. Poem of Antara in the Mu'allakat.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. Pages 51—100.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Pages 26—100.
3. Sharistani. First 50 pages.
4. Poem of Tarafa.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makamat-al-Hariri. Pages 101—200.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 17 to 40.
3. Koran. Five Chapters.
4. Poems of Amru and Hareth.

VII.—PORTUGUESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. DE BARROS—Decade I.
2. DE BARROS—Decade II.
3. CAMOES—Lusiados. First half.
4. DE MATOS—Tragedies. Penelope.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Life of João de Castro.
2. De Barros—Decade III.
3. De Matos—Tragedies. Viriacia.
4. Camoes—Lusiados. Second half.

VIII.—MARATHI.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Vol. II., pp. 1—295.
2. Vidya Uddesh Labha ani Santosh.
3. Mukteshvar—Adi Parva, VII.—X.
4. Moropant—Udyoga Parva, X—XIV.

IX.—GUJARATHI.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Shristijanya Ishvari Dnyan.
2. Bhuta Nibandh.
3. Kavya Dohana, pp. 177—250.
4. Samaldas—Vikrama Charitra.

X.—CANARESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Katha Manjari.
2. The Seventy Stories.
3. Ravan Dig-Vij.
4. Chambassapa Purana, Cantos 7 to 10.

XI.—HINDUSTANI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Bagh-o-Bahar. Second half.
2. Akhalak-i-Hindi. Second half.
3. Masnavi. By MIR HASAN. Second half.
4. Divan-i-Nasikh. Second half.

XII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. FERISHTAH—History of the Emperor Babar.
2. FIRDAUSI—Shah Namah, Book I.
3. SA'ADI—Gulistan, Book I.
4. Divan-i-Hafiz. 30 pages.

XIII.—SINDHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Hikáyat-us-Sálehin.
2. Sássá Punhu.
3. History of India.
4. Æsop's Fables.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Rome, from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. Reign of Charles V.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

Europe in the 16th Century.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I. ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A 1871.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Cowley and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I., and II.
4. COWPER—The Task, Books I. II. and III.

B 1872.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift, Pope, Thomson, and Gray.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Woodstock.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
4. GRAY—Poems.

C 1873.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—The Talisman.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books V. and VI.
4. THOMSON—Seasons, Spring and Summer.

D 1874.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books VII. and VIII.
4. COWPER—Table Talk, Conversation and Retirement.

E 1875.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books IX. and X.
4. THOMSON'S Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1871.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the Spectator, 1—99.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

B 1872.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book I.

C 1873.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the Spectator, 101—219.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

D 1874.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book II.

E 1875.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book III.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1871.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selection from the Canterbury Tales. The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues amd Tales of The Man of Lawe. The Clerke. The Squier. The Frankelein. The Second Nonne. The Chanones

Yemanne. The Doctoure. The Pardonere. Prioresse. Sir Thopas. Melibeus The Monk. The Nonnes Preeste; and The Persone.

4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV., Parts. I. and II. and Henry V.

B 1872.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., and Richard III.

C 1873.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus, and Cressida.

D 1874.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. MILTON—Areopagitica.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale, Twelfth Night, As you like it, Midsummer Night's Dream.

E 1875.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. BURKE—On the French Revolution and Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A 1871.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala, (especially the prose), Acts I.—IV.
2. KALIDASA—Raghuvansha, Cantos II.—V.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 1—43, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, I.

B 1872.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts V.—VII.
2. KALIDASA—Raghavansha, Cantos VI.—XIII.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 44—85, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, II. and III.

C 1873.

1. KALIDASA.—Vikramorvashi.
2. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 86—163.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra, IV. and V.

D 1874.

1. Chandakaushika.
2. KALIDASA—Kumara Sambhava, Cantos I.—VI.
3. Hitopadesha, I. and II.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 164—207, Gorresio.

E 1875.

1. Nagananda.
2. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
3. Hitopadesha.—III. and IV.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 208—249, Gorresio.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A 1871.

1. Mudrarakshasa, especially the poetry.
2. MALLINATHA—Kiratarjuniya, I.—III.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

B 1872.

1. Uttararamacharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Kiratarjuniya, IV—VIII.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

C 1873.

1. Viracharitra, especially the poetry.
2. HARSHA—Naishadhiya I.—III.
3. Kadambari, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

D 1874.

1. BHAVABHUTI—Malatimadhava and Meghaduta, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalvadha, I.—V.
3. BANA BHATTA—Kadambari, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

E 1875.

1. Ratnavali and Malavikagnimitra, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalavadha, VI.—X.
3. Vasavadatta.
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1871, 1873, 1875.

I. *a.* Selected Hymns from the Rigveda, to be afterwards specified.
b. Yaska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Nyayashastra :—

viz. a. Tarkasangraha with Dipika.
b. Muktavali.
c. Dinakari.

Or *Dharmashastra* :—

viz. a. Mitakshara.
b. Vyavahara Mayukha.
c. Viramitrodaya.

B. 1872, 1874.

I. *a.* Selected Hymns from the Rigveda, to be afterwards specified.

b. Yaska's Nirukta, I —VII.

II. Either—

Vyakarnashastra :—

viz. a. Siddhanta Kaumudi and Laghushabdendu-shekhara.

b. Paribhashendushekhara.

Or *Vedantashastra.*

viz. a. Vedantasara.

b. Vedantaparibhasha.

c. Sharirabhashya.

III. GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, I.
2. XENOPHON—Memorabilia, I.
3. HOMER—Iliad, I.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. HERODOTUS—I., II.
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Corona.
3. ARISTOPHANES—Ranæ.
4. SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Tyrannus.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.
2. PLATO—De Republica.
3. PINDAR—Olympic Odes.
4. Æschylus—Agamemnon.

IV. LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. 1871.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, I.
2. CICERO—Pro Cæcina.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, I.
4. OVID—Fasti, I.

B. 1872.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, II.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia with Pro Archia.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, II.
4. OVID—Fasti, II.

C 1873.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, III.
2. CICERO—Oratio Philippica, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.
4. OVID—Fasti, III.

D. 1874.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. CICERO—Pro Murena.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, IV.

E. 1875.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. CICERO—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, V.
4. OVID—Fasti, V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1871.

1. LIVY—I.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes I. with Satires I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

B. 1872.

1. LIVY—II.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes II. with Satires II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics III., IV.

C. 1873.

1. LIVY—III.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes III. with Epistle I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics I., II.

D. 1874.

1. LIVY—IV.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes IV. with Epistles II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics III., IV.

E. 1875.

1. LIVY—IV.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, with Ars Poetica.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics I., II.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1871.

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Trinummus.
4. LUCRETIUS—I.—III.

B. 1872.

1. TACITUS—Annales, XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. LUCRETIUS—IV.—VI.

C. 1873.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum VII.—IX.
3. PLAUTUS—Miles Gloriosus.
4. LUCRETIUS—I.—III.

D. 1874.

1. TACITUS—Annales XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum X.—XII.
3. PLAUTUS—Menæchuci.
4. LUCRETIUS—IV.—VI.

E. 1875.

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum XIII.—XVI.
3. PLAUTUS—Aulularia.
4. LUCRETIUS—I.—III.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. 1871.

1. Rome to the death of Pyrrhus.
2. ENGLAND—The Conquest to Richard I. (1066—1199.)

B. 1872.

1. Greece to 431 B.C.
2. ENGLAND—John to Richard II. (1199—1399.)

C. 1873.

1. Punic Wars.
2. ENGLAND—Henry IV. to Richard III. (1399—1485.)

D. 1874.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. ENGLAND—Henry VII. to Edward VI. (1485—1553.)

E. 1875.

1. Rome from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. ENGLAND—Mary and Elizabeth (1553—1603.)

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1871.

The History of Western Europe from the capture of Rome by Alaric to the close of the Carlovingian dynasty.

B. 1872.

The History of Western Europe from the Advent of the Capetian dynasty in France to the close of the reign of Henry III. of England.

C. 1873.

The History of Western Europe from the accession of Edward I. to 1519.

D. 1874.

From the Accession of Charles V. of Germany to the peace of Westphalia.

E. 1875.

From the peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Khazanat-ul-Olum. Vol. I.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 1—10.
3. Tazkirat-ul-Hukmá of Alobaidi.
4. Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakát.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. First Ten Assemblies.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 11—40.
3. Sharistáni. First 50 pages. (London Edition.)
4. Poem of Zoheir in the Muallakát; and Khazánat-ul-Olum. Vol. II.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. From 11th to 20th Assembly.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 41—100.
3. Akhwánat-ul-Safá.
4. Poem of Labid in the Muallakát.

PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Sháh Námah. From the beginning to the death of Eraj, 104 pages, (Government Edition.)
2. Sáadi-Gulistán. Book II.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 1—30. (Government Edition.)
4. Hátim Taï. First Two Adventures.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From the death of Eraj to the birth of Rustam, pp. 105—250. (Government Edition.)
2. Anwár Suhaili. First two Chapters.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 31—100. (Government Edition.)
4. Farishta. History of the Emperor Báber.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From Rustam's birth to his arrival at Hamawaran, pp. 250—500. (Government Edition.)
2. Bahár-i-Dánish. From the arrival of the Prince Jahándár Sháh at the city of Bahráwar Bánu until his return to his own country.
3. Akhlák Jaláli. Part I., 100 pages. (Calcutta Edition.)
4. Sikandar Námah. From the beginning to the battle fought by Pilangar, Prince of Abyssinia.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with Introduction, and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Goodeve on Evidence.

II. ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (a).

1. Williams on Real Property.
2. Addison on Contracts.
3. Addison on Torts.
4. Smith on Mercantile Law.
5. Best on Evidence.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (b).

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on pre-payment of Rupees 10.

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* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the* 18*th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by affluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

Fellows.

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the Univesrity.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose, such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty of	Arts.
Two	,,	,,	Law.
Two	,,	,,	Medicine.
One	,,	,,	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic, who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate, to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31 The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine, the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form A)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language :—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.

b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

c. The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12. The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N. B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15 Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages and Mathematics.

18. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidates:

A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular co-ordinates.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

N.B.—Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863 may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, or Sindhi. But after the year 1869, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate;

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

(*a*) *Chemistry* :—

Matters : hypothesis of its ultimate composition.
Material forms : solid, liquid, gaseous.
Chemical affinity.
The laws of combination by weight and volume.
The atomic hypothesis of Dalton.

(*b*) *Heat* :—

The natural and artificial sources of heat.
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
Thermometers and pyrometers.
Conduction and convection.

(*c*) *Electricity* :—

Frictional and atmospheric electricity.

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N. B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B.A. Examination he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will also be examined *vivâ voce* in all subjects except Mathematics.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

N.B. Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863, may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian or Sindhi. But after the year 1870, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into

English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd*. *Trigonometry*, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3*rd*. *Euclid*, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each.)

A. History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

a. *England*: in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. *Ancient History*, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following :—

c. *India*. Including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

d. *The History of the Jews* from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1*st.*—*Logic* (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought, Books I., II. and III., of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2*nd.*—*Moral Philosophy.* First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue; *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C. Political Economy.

The Principles of the science with special reference to the Economic History of England.

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a. Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b. Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces, Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments, Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time, Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar

Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

a. Matter: Hypothesis of its ultimate constitution. Material Forms. Solid, Liquid, Gaseous.

Chemical Affinity. The Laws of Combination by weight and volume. The Atomic Hypothesis of Dalton.

The Natural History of the following elements and compounds:—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon; Water, Atmospheric Air; Olefiant and Light-Carburretted Hydrogen Gases. (Combustion, its nature and phenomena.)
The Oxides of Nitrogen.
Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid. Sulphuretted-Hydrogen.
Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid.
Chlorine. Iodine. Bromine. Flourine.
The Constitution of Salts. Isomorphism. Crystallization.
The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths, and the Earth Alumina.
The Metals: Iron, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Lead, Arseniss Mercury, Silver, Gold, Platinum.

b. Heat: Natural and artificial sources. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Conduction and Convection of Heat. Latent Heat. Specific Heat. Radiation. Equilibrium of Temperature.

c. Electricity, Frictional, Atmospheric, Voltatic. Electro-Magnetism. Magneto-Electricity. Thermo-Electricity.

H. Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the blood. Respiration. Animal Heat.

Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

I. Languages. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The Subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1st and *2nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and *4th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidate.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY. (Six papers.)

1st and *2nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. (Six papers.)

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES. (Six papers.)

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology. }

b. { Light, Heat, and Electricity.
Chemistry, Inorganic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography. }

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences, therein enumerated.

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination, in any

one of the above branches he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M. A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognised by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
3. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.
4. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

9. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

11. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division will be allowed to compete for Honours, provided that, during the period intervening between the declarations of the results of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Examination for Honours in Law, he have attended Lectures in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

12. The examination will commence on the morning of the First Wednesday in the Second Term in Arts.

13. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in one of the following subjects to be chosen by himself:—

a. The Laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions.

b. Roman Civil Law and International Law.

15. The following papers will be set:—

In subject *a.* (Three Papers).

1. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws, of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
2. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.
3. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

In subject *b.* (Three Papers.)

1. The Roman Civil Law.
2. International Private Law.
3. International Public Law.

N.B.—The Registrar, on his receiving the applications of the candidates (Form M) will inform the Examiners if subject *a*, or subject *b*, or both subject *a* and subject *b*, have been chosen by candidates, if allowed to compete for Honours.

16. The Examiners will publish on the Friday in the ensuing week lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect :—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

c. Of having attended the following courses :—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica.....	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

In Comparative Anatomy. { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures.

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be Written and Practical. Oral examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—
   1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
   2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
   3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
   4. * Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

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* In Systematic Botany the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apoynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, crophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Graminaceæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after December 12

13. No Candidade will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.....	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery.....	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology	1 Course of at least 30 lectures,
In Hygiene	1 Course of at least 20 lectures ;

and have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases; and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, viz :—

(*a*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser) with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c*) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be Written, and Practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, The one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination. unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form Y).

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1st. *a. Arithmetic*—From first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

b. Algebra—To the end of Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. *c. Euclid*—The first four and the 6th Books, with the definitions of the 5th Book, and the 11th Book to proposition XXI., with simple deductions.

d. Trigonometry—Solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

3rd. *e. Conic Sections*—Geometrically, the Parabola and the Ellipse, as given in Goodwin's Course.

f. Analytical Geometry—The Point, the Straight Line and the Circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. (Two papers and oral.)
Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
(One paper and oral.)

Elementary Chemical Physics including Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

IV. ENGINEERING. (Three papers and oral.)

1st. Properties and strength of Materials, Earth-works, Construction of Roads.

2nd. Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

3rd. Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Cham, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y-Level.

V. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the Examination. Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _ * by _ and completed on the

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

Date _ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st*. *a. Euclid* and *Geometric Conic Sections.*

2*nd*. { *b. Trigonometry*—Plane and Spherical.
{ *c. Analytical Conic Sections.*

3rd. { d. *Differential Calculus*—Including Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, and Maxima and Minima.
e. *Integral Calculus*—Elementary examples in Integration. }

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Two papers and oral.)

1st. Statics, Dynamics and the Theory of the Arch.

2nd. Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two papers and practical.)

1st. { a. Electricity and Magnetism.
b. Inorganic chemistry, including the chemistry of the non-metallic substances and of the principal metals and qualitative analysis of salts and minerals. }

2nd. { c. Heat.
d. Elementary Geology including the general description, succession and classification of stratified rocks, igneous rocks and volcanoes; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of stratified masses. Geology of India. General character and distribution of organic remains in the various strata. }

IV. ARCHITECTURE. (One paper.)

The Classic orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindu Architecture.

V. ENGINEERING. (Four papers with oral and practical Examination.)

1st. Geometrical and Topographical drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Trigonometrical Surveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.

2nd. Designing and Estimating; Specification; Setting out works on the ground.

3rd. Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars and Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

4th. Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of framing in wood and in iron.

VI. Engineering Drawing.

Each candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the examination.

Each drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of ____ _____ _____ * by_____and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

(Date)

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in the Subjects III. and V. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Deans of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman,) I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I am, Sir,
You obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters)._____

Birth place ..... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day ..... { According to christian or Native chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)...._____

(Where educated) ...._____

(Date)

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) or (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. } _____

Date { *(Enter place)* *(Enter day and year)* } _____

N. B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months the Applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

(2). *Certificate of Age* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation examination.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

---

* Insert one of the following:

A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry.

C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed) _____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of First Examination in Arts) _____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of

* Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.—H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed) _____ _____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed) _____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder.) _____

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation) ..... _____
(Date).

FORM K.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

FORM L.

University of Bombay.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

---

* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and_____languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject _____ *

I am, &c.

(Name).. ..... _____
(Race and Religion).... .... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts).... _____
(Date)

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	to	

(Signed) _____

(Date)

* Enter *a* or *b*.

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

FORM P.

To the

Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name)....._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ..... _____

(Date)

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) _____

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that_____to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)

---

(3) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)

(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____ months.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

(10) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of _____ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Signed)_____

(Date).

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from ___ __ ___ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-

tiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FORM S.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name with Surname) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... } _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1.) I certify that_____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)_____

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____Lectures.

((Signed)_____

(Date)

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of_ _ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(4) I certify that _____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of_____Lectures.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of_____ _____Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery of _____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____has attended one Course in Pathology, of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)

---

(9) I certify that _____has attended one Course in Hygiene, of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that_____ ___ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

---

(11) I certify that_____ has attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____ has attended at the Medical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____ _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(14) I certify that_____ ___ has attended the practice at_____Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM T.

University of Bombay.

Received from_ ___ _____ ___ _ _Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _ _

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____; and_____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____; and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I have, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) ..

(Date)

I certify that_____has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of_____Hospital during the years_____and_____

*(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

Date)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

Date { (Enter place)
(Enter time)

(Signed) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

Number of days.	Remarks.
186 -7 . First Term _____ Second Term	
186 -7 . First Term _____ Second Term	
186 -7 . First Term _____ Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ at which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -7 . First Term _____ Second Term	
186 -7 . First Term _____ Second Term	
186 -7 . First Term _____ Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM AA.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Exam. in C.E.) .....

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
186 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
186 -7 .	First Term Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)

(Date)

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the_____ _____class.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AD.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Graduation in Arts)..... _____

(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that____ _____has passed a period extending from _____to_____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)____

(Date)_____

2. I certify that_____has passed the period extending from _____to _____in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree.)..... _____

(Race.) ..... _____

College.) ..... _____

(Date of Graduation.) .... _____

(Date.)

BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AH.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname.) .. _____

Date—(Enter place) .... _____

(Enter time.) .... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AI.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattyawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattyawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette.*

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 ...	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M.....	Grant.
1868 ...	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander

* See page 96.

Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. The Manockjee Limjee Gold-Medal shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after

the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay, which in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Bhuddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	.....
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	.....
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	.....
1868...	*A Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A.	E.
1869..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	D.
1870 ..	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University,

Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of four hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for.

2. Persons eligible to be candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar on or before the third Monday in August. (*Vide* Form AII.)

4. The Examination shall consist of the Papers set in Sanskrit in the M A. Examination of the year. The Examiners for Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination shall be Examiners for the Scholarship, and shall publish the name of the successful Candidate on the last Saturday in November.

5. The Scholarship shall not be assigned except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866-67 ...	*Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra*.....	Poona.
1867-68 ..	*Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna*.....	Do.
1868-69 ...	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu*.....	Do.
1869-70 ...	*Telang, Káshináth Trimbak*.....	Elphinstone.
1870-71 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*.....	Do.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864..	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865..	*The Indian Seasons*.....	*Prize not awarded.*
1866..	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867..	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868..	*India Three Thousand years ago* ..	*Prize not awarded.*
1869..	*The Indus*.....	Kofiiyár, Jehánghirsháh Erachsháh.
1870..	*Vasco De Gama*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory

of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculalion Examination.

3. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved, to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Ratnagiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Dhoolia High School.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1867..	Pendse, Káshinath Balvant ..	Poona High School (*formerly Elphinstone High School*).
	Godebolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	Elphinstone High School.
1868..	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji	Ratnagiri High School.
1869..	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan.....	Poona High School.
	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu.....	Ratnagiri High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattyawar," offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattyawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattyawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattyawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship, when vacant, shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. On applications being received, the Syndicate shall proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the first week of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867..	Vohorá, Kallianráí Lakshumishankar	Surat High School.
1868..	Desái, Savâilál Govindrám	Elphinstone High School.

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent Government Paper for the founding of a Latin Scholarship to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868 with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such examination.

2. The stipend of the scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavorably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869...	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	St. Mary's Institution.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5 per cent paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called the "Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rupees 5,000, in Government 5 per cent. paper, for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognised by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 30th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated the "DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited,

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

7. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

X.

THE JAMES J. BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I P. Railway N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "James Berkley Gold Medal" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, as a token, from the Honourable B. H. Ellis, of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled the ELLIS PRIZE, consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Marathi.	5. Sindhi.
2. Gujarathi.	6. Arabic.
3. Canarese.	7. Persian.
4. Hindustani.	

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees."

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869...	Vishnu Keshav Kunte.	H. H. M. Holkar's Indore Madressa.

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Wagheers. At the last Annual Meeting of the Senate it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government Five per cent. Promissory Notes from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, Mr. James Taylor, the sum of (Rs 23,500) Twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government Five per cent Promissary Notes for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "The Wilson Philological Lectureship," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.

II. Hebrew and the other Shemitic languages.

III. Latin and Greek.

IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870 "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated the 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, Mr. James Taylor, offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English language and Literature at the B. A. Examination.

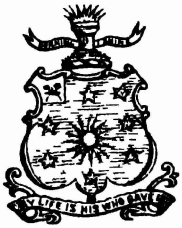
At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Endowment, in honour of The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

of my good Mother Rajabai, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1870-71.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

VICE CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable James Gibbs.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B A., *Chief Justice.* 1860.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.*
4. The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862.
5. The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker. 1863.
6. James Braithwaite Peile, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction.* 1863.
7. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1866.
8. J. P. Hughlings, B.A., *Acting Principal, Elphinstone College.* 1862.
9. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Deccan College.**
10. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Principal, Grant Medical College.* 1864.
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**

(3–5: *Members of Council.*; 1–11: Ex-Officio.)

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* Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

14. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. Colonel William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
16. Rao Bahadoor Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
17. William Loudon, Esq.
18. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

19. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
20. Colonel Henry James Barr.
21. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
22. George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
23. Major Thomas Candy.
24. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I.
25. Colonel Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B.
John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
26. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.
27. The Reverend Ward Maule, S.C.L.
28. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.
29. The Honourable Henry Newton.
30. Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
31. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
32. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

33. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
34. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
35. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
36. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
37. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
James Braithwaite Peile, M.A.

---

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

38. William George Pedder, B.A.
39. Raymond West, B.A.
40. William Heurtley Newnham, B.A.
41. James Bellot Richey, B.A.
42. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
43. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
44. Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
45. Major Thomas Waddington.
46. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
47. Francis James Candy, M.A.
48. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D.
49. The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
50. The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
51. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
52. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

53. The Reverend James Aitken.
54. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
55. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
56. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
57. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
58. The Reverend Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
59. Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
60. Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.
61. Lieut. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
62. Charles Gonne, C.S.
    William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
63. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
64. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
65. Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.
66. Joshua King, M.A.
67. George Morison Macpherson, M.A.
68. Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
69. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
70. Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.
71. Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
72. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
73. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
74. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
75. Major General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
76. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
77. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

78. William Wedderburn, C.S.
79. The Honourable James Sewell White.
80. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
81. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

82. The Reverend William Beynon.
83. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
84. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
85. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
86. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
87. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
88. John Marriott, M.A.
89. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
90. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
91. Premchund Roychund, Esq.
92. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
93. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

94. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
95. George Foggo, Esq.
96. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

97. Francis Broughton, F.R.C.S.
98. Henry Spencer Bellairs, M.A.
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
99. John Cruickshank, M.D.
100. William Dymock, B.A.
101. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
102. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
103. William Albert East, B.A.
104. Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq.
105. Dastoor Hoshung Jamasp.
106. Lieut. George Adolphus Jacob.
107. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
108. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
109. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
110. Kharshedj Rustomji Cama, Esq.
111. John Thomas Mackenzie, M.B.

112. Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
113. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
114. Dastoor Peshuton Byramji.
115. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
116. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
117. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
118. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, S.C.L.
119. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

120. The Honourable Augustus Brooke Warden.
The Honourable James Gibbs.
121. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
122. The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
123. Lieut. Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
124. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
125. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
126. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
127. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
128. Alexander Faulkner, Esq.
129. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
130. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
131. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
132. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
133. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
134. John George Moore, C.S.
135. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
136. Adam Macdougal Rogers, Esq.
137. Charles Watts Russell, B.A.
138. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
139. James Taylor, Esq.
140. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
141. Alexander Valentine Ward, Esq.
142. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
143. Captain Edward William West.
144. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.
145. N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
146. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
147. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

148. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
149. Captain A. Davidson, R.E.

150. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
151. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
152. William Draper, M.A.
153. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
154. G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.
155. C. E. Fox, M.A.
156. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
157. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
158. W. Gray, M.B.
159. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
160. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
161. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
162. J. Macpherson, B.A.
163. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.
164. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
165. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
166. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
167. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
168. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.
169. The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
170. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
171. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A K.C.
172. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
173. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

174. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
175. Bhikaji Amrit Chobha, G.G M.C.
176. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
177. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
178. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
179. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
180. S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
181. John Connon, M.A.
182. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
183. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
184. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
185. The Reverend J. Wardrop Gardner.
186. Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.
187. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
188. Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
189. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.

190. John Mills, Esq.
191. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
192. John Pinkerton, M.D.
193. G. B. Reid, B.A.
194. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
195. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
196. The Reverend D. A. F. DeRozario de Souza.
197. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
198. The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
199. Alexander Wright, Esq.
200. A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
201. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
202. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.

1869.

203. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

204. Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson.
205. Atmaram Sadashiva Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
206. The Rev. L. Bodoano,
207. R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
208. Colin Browning, M.A.
209. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
210. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
211. C. F. Farran, B.A.
212. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate, Esq.
213. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.
214. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
215. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
216. Risley V. Hearn, Esq.
217. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
218. W. F. Knapp, Esq.
219. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
220. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.
221. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
222. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
223. T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
224. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
225. Nana Moroji, Esq.
226. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
227. Alexander Rogers, C.S.
228. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.

229. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
230. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL B.
231. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.
232. The Honourable Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar
233. The Reverend James Wallace.
234. Captain J. H. White, R.E.
235. F. R. S. Wyllie, C S.
236. David Young, M.D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Dean.* 1866.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D. 1868.*
3. The Honourable H. P. St. Tucker. 1863.
4. J. B. Peile, M.A. 1863.
5. J. P. Hughlings, B.A. 1862.
6. W. Wordsworth, B.A.*
7. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. 1864.
8. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., Men. Inst. C.E.I.*
9. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.
10. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., 1857.

1858.

11. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
12. Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.
13. Rao Bahadoor Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

14. W. Loudon, Esq.
15. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

16. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
17. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
18. Major T. Candy.
19. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
20. Colonel F. J. Goldsmid, C.B.
21. R. T. Reid, LL.D.
22. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

---

* Not gazetted.

1863.

23. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
24. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
25. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
26. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
27. C. R. Ovans, C.S.
28. W. G. Pedder, B.A.
29. R. West, B.A.
30. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
31. J. B. Richey, B.A.
32. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
33. F. J. Candy, M.A.
34. J. G. Bühler, Ph. D.
35. The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
36. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

1864.

37. The Rev. J. Aitken.
38. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
39. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
40. The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
41. N. Fernandes, Esq.
42. C. Gorine, C.S.
43. H. E. Jacomb, C.S.
44. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
45. J. King, M.A.
46. G. M. Macpherson, M.A.
47. R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
48. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
49. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
50. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
51. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
52. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
53. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
54. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

55. The Rev. W. Beynon.
56. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
57. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
58. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
59. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
60. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
61. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
62. The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

63. George Foggo, Esq.
64. W. A. Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

65. H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
66. W. Dymock, B.A.
67. W. A. East, B.A.
68. Dastoor Hoshung Jamasp.
69. Lieut. G. A. Jacob.
70. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.
71. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
72. The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.
73. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Esq.
74. J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.
75. E. H. Percival, C.S.
76. Dastoor Peshuton Byramji.
77. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
78. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
79. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.
80. The Rev. C. Gilder.

1867.

81. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
82. The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
83. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
84. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
85. A. Faulkner, Esq.
86. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
87. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
88. Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
89. J. G. Moore, C.S.
90. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
91. C. Watts Russell, B.A.
92. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
93. James Taylor, Esq.
94. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
95. The Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
96. Captain E. W. West.
97. N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
98. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
99. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

100. Captain A. Davidson, R.E.
101. W. Draper, M.A.
102. G. S. V. FitzGerald, Esq.
103. C. E. Fox, M.A.
104. W. Gray, M.B.
105. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
106. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
107. The Right Rev. L. Meurin, S.J., D.D.
108. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
109. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
110. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R E.
111. The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

112. James Burgess, M R.A.S.
113. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
114. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
115. John Connon, M.A.
116. The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
117. The Rev. J. W. Gardner.
118. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
119. Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
120. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A
121. The Rev. R. Montgomery.
122. John Pinkerton, M.D.
123. G. B. Reid, B.A.,
124. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
125. The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario DeSouza.
126. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
127. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.

1869.

128. The Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

129. The Rev. L. Bodoano.
130. Colin Browning, M. A.
131. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, Esq.
132. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
133. C. F. Farran, B.A.
134. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate, Esq.

135. The Rev. A. Hazen, M A.
136. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
137. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
138. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
139. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
140. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
141. A. Rogers, Esq., C.S.
142. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
143. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
144. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
145. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.
146. The Rev. J. Wallace.
147. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

FACULTY OF LAW.

1. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, *Dean*. 1863.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, *Vice-Chancellor*. 1867.
3. The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A. 1860.
4. The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862.
5. J. B. Peile, M.A. 1863.
6. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
7. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. 1857.

1858.

8. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
9. Rao Bahadoor Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

10. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

11. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
12. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
13. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
14. The Rev. W. Maule, S.C.L.
15. The Honourable H. Newton.
16. R. T. Reid, LL.D.
17. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, C.S.
18. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

19. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
20. R. West, B.A.
21. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
22. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
23. The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
24. The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B,
25. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

26. The Rev. J. Aitken.
27. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
28. C. Gonne, C.S.
29. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
30. Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
31. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
32. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
33. The Honourable J. S. White.
34. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

35. T. C. Hope, C.S.
36. John Marriott, M.A.
37. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866. (February.)

38. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
39. G. Foggo, Esq.

1866. (April.)

40. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
41. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
42. R. H. Pinhey, C.S.
43. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
44. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.

1867.

45. The Honourable A. B. Warden.
46. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
47. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
48. James Taylor, Esq.
49. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
50. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.

1868. (January.)

51. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
52. C. E. Fox, M.A.
53. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
54. J. Macpherson, B.A.
55. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
56. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
57. The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
58. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

1868. (December.)

59. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
60. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
61. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
62. John Connon, M.A.
63. Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.
64. G. B. Reid, B.A.
65. A. F. Bellasis, C S.
66. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.
67. The Honourable F. S. Chapman,

1870.

68. Lieut. Col. W. W. Anderson.
69. C. F. Farran, B.A.
70. R. V. Hearn, Esq.
71. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
72 E. T. Leith, LL.M.
73. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
74. Nana Moroji, Esq.
75. A. Rogers, C.S.
76. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
77. The Honourable Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurundwadkar
78. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. Alexander Wright, Esq., *Dean.* 1868.
2. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. 1864.

1857.

3. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
4. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

1858.

5. Rao Bahadoor Bhaskar Damodar.

1862.

6. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
7. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
8. W. J. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.

1863.

9. H. V. Carter, M.D.

1864.

10. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

1865.

11. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
12. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.

1866.

13. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
14. J. Cruickshank, M.D.
15. W. Dymock, B.A.
16. A. N. Hojel, Esq.
17. J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.

1867.

18. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
19. A. M. Rogers, Esq.
20. James Taylor, Esq.
21. A. V. Ward, Esq.

1868. (January.)

22. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
23. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
24. W. Gray, M.B.
25. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
26. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
27. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.

1868. (December.)

28. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
29. Bhikaji Amrit Chobha, G.G.M.C.
30. S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
31. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
32. John Mills, Esq.
33. John Pinkerton, M.D.
34. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.

1870.

35. Atmaram Sadashiv Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
36. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
37. W. F. Knapp, Esq.
38. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
39. T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
40. David Young, M.D.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., *Dean*. 1864.
2. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*
3. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S., 1857.

1858.

4. Col. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.

1860.

5. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

6. Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
7. Colonel H. J. Barr.
8. G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.
9. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I.
10. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
11. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

12. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
13. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
14. Captain E. B. T. Holland, R.E.
15. F. J. Candy, M.A.
16. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

1864.

17. Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
18. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
19. Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I.

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* Not gazetted.

20. Lieut. Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.
21. Joshua King, M.A.
22. Lieut. Col. D. Nasmyth, R.E.
23. Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.
24. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
25. Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.

1865.

26. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
27. Premchund Roychund, Esq.

1867.

28. Lieut. Col. G. S. A. Anderson.
29. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
30. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
31. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
32. James Taylor, Esq.

1868. (January.)

33. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
34. Captain A. Davidson, R.E.
35. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
36. Lieut. Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.
37. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
38. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868. (December).

39. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
40. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
41. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
42. James Scorgie, F.C.S.

1870.

43. R. M. Brereton, Mem, Inst. C. E.
44. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.
45. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
46. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
47. T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
48. Captain J. H. White, R.E.

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Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S.	
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A	
H. M. Birdwood, M.A.	*Syndics in Law.*
C. E. Fox, M.A.	
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.	*Syndics in Medicine.*
F. S. Stedman, Esq	
F. J. Candy, M.A.....	*Syndic in Civil Engineering.*
James Taylor, Esq., Registrar.....	*Secretary.*

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The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
G. Foggo, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq., Registrar, *Secretary.*

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James Taylor, Esq.

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Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

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1857 John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
1860 Sir George Russell Clerk, G.C.S.I.,K C.B.
1862 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1867 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZ GERALD, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

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1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860 Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Justice.
1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868 The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870 The HONOURABLE JAMES GIBBS, Judge of the High Court.

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I.—DEAN IN ARTS.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
1869 Jan., KYRLE MITFORD CHATFIELD, B.A.

II.—DEAN IN LAW.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Esq., Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., THE HONOURABLE HENRY PENDOCK ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

III.—DEAN IN MEDICINE.

1858 March, B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869 Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870 Jan., ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq.

IV.—Dean in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet.
1860 Aug., Col. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Major Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan.., Col. Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.

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1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Nov., James Taylor, Esq.

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Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut. General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.

---

* Deceased.

* The Honourable Phillip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D.,M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Lieutenant Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

† Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield, G.C S.I., K.C.B.
† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Colonel W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels, Esq.
* Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1862.

James Fraser Hore, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M.A., LL.D.
* The Honourable A. K. Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.
* Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhai Kurrumchund.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Robert Hannay, Esq.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.
George Scott, C.S.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B.,R.N.
Henry Coke, M.A.

1866.

W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A.
Alexander John Hunter, Esq.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

* Colonel William Kendall, R E.
J. R. Rushton, Esq., M.I C.E.

1867.

* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
* M. H. Scott, Esq.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
The Rev. A. Forbes, B.A.

1868.

A. Brown, Esq.
The Rev. C. J. Cameron, M.A.
W. Collum, M.D.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.

1869.

A. H. Campbell, Esq.

---

* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M. A.

1865.

	College.§	*Branch.*
Ránadé, Mahádev Govind.....	E.	History.†
Wágle, Bál Mangesh.....	E.	History & Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History & Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál.	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‡
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F. G. A.	History & Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	D.	History & Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang.....	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji	E.	History & Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad..	E.	English and Latin.
Unvúlá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant.....	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji .	E.	History and Philosophy.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji ...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname in order of time.
§ For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations.
† With Honours and Gold Medal.
‡ With Honours, Class III.
‖ With Honours, Class II.

1870.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Súkarlál.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	E.	English and Sanskrit.

B. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujeráthi.	Ditto	Ditto	... ..	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	.....	E.
Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji*	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat, & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History. ..	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ..	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto. ..	Ditto ..	D.
Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto .	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ..	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E.

* Passed in 1864 M.A Examination in History and Philosophy

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—contd.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Tháker, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	History.	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Dydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Second Division.					
Askedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto	History.	E.

* Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination, in English and Latin, Class II.

Bhojvâni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujeráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunté, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
1868.					
First Class.					
Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji.....	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál.....	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Second Class.					
Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujeráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Chembarkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujeráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto	History	Ditto	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin	History	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narotamdás	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.

Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Gujeráthi	Physiology	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehánghier	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Talyárkháu, Mánikshah Jehánghiorsháh	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
1870.					
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit	Opitcs & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed in 1869 M.A. Examination, in English and Latin, Class II.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Maráthi	Ditto	Political Economy.	History	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto.	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto.	History	E.
Khandálávála, Navroji Dorábji	Gujeráthi	Ditto	Ditto.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto	E.
Laiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.

Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	D.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	Latin	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	Gujeráthi	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Sanskrit	Ditto	History	Ditto.	E.

LL. B.

1866.

First Division.

Ránadé, Mahádev Govind, M. A.* ..... L.
Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M. A.† ..... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B. A. ..... L.
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B. A. ..... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ..... L.
Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A ..... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B. A. ..... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh, B.A. ..... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ..... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ..... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ..... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, B.A. ..... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ..... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ..... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, B.A. ..... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ..... L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehánghier ..... G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vithal ..... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ..... G.
‡ Barzorji Behrámji ..... G.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.
‡ Surname not known.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Phillippe ..... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ..... G.
Sheik Abdul Karim ..... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ..... G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvánji ..... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ..... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ..... G.
Nádirshah, Rastamji Jamshedji ..... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ..... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultan ..... G.
Kotháre, Shámráo Jagannáth ..... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ..... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ..... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ..... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ..... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco. ..... G.

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* Surname not known.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ..... P. E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ..... P. E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ..... P. E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ..... P. E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ..... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ..... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ..... E.

1863.

* Barzorji Kharshedji ..... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ..... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ..... E.
Mistri, Pálanji Aderji ..... E.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna ..... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ..... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E.

1865 (*March*).

* Govindás Varjivandás ..... E.

1865 (*December*).

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ..... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ..... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... F. G. A. & E.
* Dvárkánáth Rághobá ..... D.
* Revashankar Tripuráshankar ..... E.

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* Surname not known.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin	F.G.A.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	D.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji	E.
Brito, Julius Lucas	F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás	E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál	D.

1867.

Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh	D.
Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev	E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji	E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji	E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji	E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái	E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam	D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari	E.

1868.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.
Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu	D.
Chhatré, Nilkanth Vináyak	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna	D.
Dávar, Jehánghier Edalji	E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar	E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji	D.
Diksbit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám	E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias	D.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál	E.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás	E. & F. G. A.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh	D.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji	E.
Múvlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant	E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji	E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar	D.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji	E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	E.

* Passed B. A. Examination of 1869.

Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ..... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ..... D.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv ..... E.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ..... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ..... D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar ..... D.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar ..... E.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ..... E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ..... D.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ..... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ..... E.

1869.

Aitken, Edward Hamilton ..... F. G. A. & D
Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ..... E.
Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ..... E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ..... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ..... E.
Bhat, Gopál Anant ..... D.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ..... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ..... E.
DádiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji ..... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ..... E.
Dalál, Hirálál Narotamdás ..... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ..... E.
Deva, Krishnáji Sidheshvar ..... D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ..... D.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna ..... E.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ..... D.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji ..... E.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ..... E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ..... D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji ..... E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám ..... D.
Majamundár, Ishvarrái Lakshumanrái ..... E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ..... E.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun ..... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ..... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ..... E.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ..... E.
Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ..... E.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám ..... E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad ..... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ..... E.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ..... E.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh ..... E.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR L.M.

1864.

Second Division.

Da Cunha, Joseph Gerson ..... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ..... G.

1868.

First Division.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ..... G.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. ..... G.

Second Division.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ..... G.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ..... G.

1869.

First Division.

Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ..... G.

Second Division.

Bedford, Robert ..... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ..... G.
Patel, Kúsam Virji ..... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ..... G.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ..... P. E.

1868.

Second Division.

Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ..... P. E.
Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ..... P. E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ..... P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ..... P. E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan	P. E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji	P. E.
Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel	P. E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan	P. E.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the Matriculation Examination only.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bháskar Hari	E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnáji	D.
Kirtané, Vináyak Janárdan	E.
Mánde, Bhikáji Rámchandra	D.
Sindhe, Bábáji Lakshuman	D.
Shirgávkar, Mahádev Náráyan	E.
Váknis, Yashvantráo Abáji	D.
Yájnik, Javerilál Umiáshankar	E.
† Bhái Rámchandra	E.
† Nánábhái Haridás	L.
† Pándurang Báláji	D.
† Venkatráo Rámchandra	D.
† Vishnu Bálkrishna	D.

1860.

Barochá, Frámji Sorábji	E.
Bhende, Ramákánt Krishna	D,
Pendharkar, Mahádáji Vishnu	E.
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv	E.
† Ardesir Pestanji	E.
† Govind Lakshuman	D.
† Parashurám Vishnu	E.
† Raghunáth Náráyan	E.
† Rámchandra Anandráo	E.
† Uttamrám Narbherám	E.
† Vináyak Balvantráo	E.

1861.

† Bamanji Sorábji	E.
† Bápuji Rámchandra	E.
† Bháskar Bálkrishna	E. S.

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† Surname not known.

† Dádábhái Dosábhái ..... E.
† Dhanjibhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Dinsháh Edalji ..... E.
† Dorábji Padamji ..... D.
† Frámji Bamanji ..... E.
† Hirjibhái Aspondiárji ..... E.
† Hormasji Johánghier ..... E.
† Jamshedji Mánekji ..... E.
† Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
† Navroji Padamji ..... D.
† Rámchandra Bhairav ..... D.
† Thákurdás Koshavlál ..... E.
† Trimbak Náráyan ..... E.
† Vináyak Krishna ..... D.
† Virbhadra Madivallayyá ..... B.
† Vishnu Sadáshiv ..... D.

1862.

Christie, Albert D. L. ..... P.C.
Joshí, Náná Bápu ..... G.
Rodrigues, Vincent ..... E.S.
Thosar, Náná Mahádáji ..... D.
† Bálnáráyan Gavrináráyan ..... E.
† Dádábhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Govind Balvant ..... D.
† Hormasji Shápurji ..... E.
† Mervánji Edalji ..... E.
† Nasarvánji Sorábji ..... E.
† Ráoji Ganesh ..... D.
† Vásudev Ballál ..... E.

1863 (*March*).

Bakhalé, Váman Ganesh ..... D.
Bátlivállá, Frámji Jamshedji ..... E.
Bhat, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám ..... F.G.A.
Devidás, Bhagvándás Manmohandás ..... E.
Gokhalé, Báláji Vináyak ..... D.
Jayakár, Shámráo Káshináth ..... E.
Joshi, Krishnáji Káshináth ..... D.
Kamlákar, Ganpat Pándurang ..... E.
Limaye, Mahádáji Lakshuman ..... D.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Rastamji ..... E.
Modi, Edalji Ratanji ..... E.

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† Surname not known.

Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji	E.
Oza, Lakshumishankar Hariprasád	E.
Pille, Armogam Náráyansvámi	D.
Sábde, Govind Keshav	E.
Saranjáme, Váman Prabhákar	D.
Wádiá, Hormasji Ardesir	E.
† Krishnáji Bhikáji	D.
† Rangayá C.	E.

1863 (*November*).

Bápat, Váman Náráyan	D.
Bhat, Rámkrishna Devshankar	E.
Dáte, Jagannáth Náráyan	D.
Dhekne, Ganesh Govind	P. S.
Dhond, Sájo Krishna	D.
Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji	E.
Gháte, Náráyan Sakhárám	D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
Háte, Nánábhái Harichandra	E.
Inámdár, Abdul Ali Akbar Ali	E. S.
Inámdár, Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo	F. G. A.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind	E.
Kále, Mothábhái Sadánandji	E.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Temulji	E.
Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra	E.
Nene, Gopál Balvant	D.
Párkhi, Ganesh Yashvant	D.
Pátankar, Krishnáji Náráyan	P. S.
Phadké, Shridhar Bápuji	E.
Puro, Rámchandra Hari	E.
Ránadivá, Dvárkánáth Náráyan	D.
Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand	E.
Sánjána, Pestanji Kávasji	E.
Sokle, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
† Ganpatráo Nánábhái	E. S.
† Jagjivan Atmárám	E. S.
† Lallubhái Gordhandás	E. S.
† Mádhavácharam Balvácharam	S.
† Manidharprasád Tápiprasád	S.
† Moru Sadáshiv	P. M.
† Nasarvánji Kharshedji	E. S.
† Sadáshiv Hari	E.&P.T
† Samukhrám Navindrám	S.
† Sheik Hayát	P. M.
† Virprasád Tápiprasád	A.

† Surname not known.

1864.

Abhyánkar, Gopál Bálkrishna	P. M.
Ajgávkar, Vásudev Náráyan	D.
Balsárá, Ratanji Shápurji	E.&E.S.
Banáji, Erakshâh Mánekji	S.
Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji	P.
Bhadkamkar, Vásudev Nilkant	Sa. & P.
Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra	P. S.
Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh	F.G.A.
Bhátkhande, Gopál Janárdan	P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanáth	B.
Bháve, Ráoji Prabhákar	P.S.&P.V
Bhidé, Bhikáji Rámchandra	P. S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishna	D.
Cámá, Phirozshâh Ratanji	E.
Contractor, Frámji Rastamji	J.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji	J.
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji	E.
Dáruválá, Rastamji Ardesir	E. S.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar	S.
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji	E.
Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji	P. M.
Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji	E. S.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	P. S.
Godbolé, Vithal Bápuji	E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang	P. M.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál	D.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishna	P.&P.S.
Gole, Vithal Mahádev	P. S.
Gorakshkar, Rámchandra Lakshuman	E.
Gunâ, Harjivandás Válirám	F. G A.
Gupté, Rájárám Chimnáji	P. M.
Hakim, Abdul Gháni	E. S.
Hirpáthak, Gopál Bábáji	P. M.
Joshi, Dattu Narsingh	F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth	P. & P. S.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari	P. S.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánandji	E. S.
Káráni, Phirozshâh Nasarvánji	E.
Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan	M.
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth	P. S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Johanghierji	E. S.
Khambáttá, Pestanji Aspendiárji	E. S.
Khándekar, Trimbak Gangádhar	D.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari	G. A. & E.
Khori, Edalji Jamshedji	E.

Kotháre, Báláji Sitárám ..... F. G. A.
Kotháre, Nánu Náráyan ..... E. S. & Pr
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji ..... E. & A.
Mahádthalkar, Trimbák Abáji ..... E. S.
Mártho, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... P. M.
Menezes, Joseph Philip de ..... E. S.
Motiválá, Dosábhái Bejanji ..... J.
Mudholkar, Báláji Narsinh ..... E. S.
Mudliar, Cupusvámi Viziárangam ..... D.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant ..... D.
Nátu, Káshináth Govind ..... P. M.
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishná ..... E.
Paradé, Malku Sayáji ..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Náráyan Mádhav ..... Ds. & D.
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh ..... E. & Ar.
Páthak, Atmárám Bápu ..... P. E.
Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra ..... D. & Ds.
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji ..... J.
Ránadé, Váman Govind ..... P. V.
Reshimválá, Keshavlál Narbherám ..... P. T.
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind ..... P. V. & P. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Hari Konddev ..... D.
Sáthé, Krishnáji Keshav ..... P. S.
Sethnú, Jamshedji Rastamji ..... E. S. & P. T.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak ..... P. M.
Tivaróckar, Ganpat Krishná ..... E. S.
Travádi, Motinárám Gavrinárám ..... S.
Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji ..... J.
Vaidya, Govind Vishnu ..... E. S.
Vakil, Ratanrám Jayánand ..... S.
Vohorá, Kallianráí Lakshumishankar ..... S.
† Chhaganlál Bhudharphi ..... Br.
† Gholábhái Thákurdás ..... S.
† Harilál Chhaganlál ..... A.
† Mádhavráo Bháskarji ..... L. & E.
† Mániklál Jagjivan ..... A.
† Motilál Ranchhoddás ..... S.

1865.

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari ..... G. A.
Akhund, Gulám Alli Ebráhim ..... H.
Bháchech, Davlatrám Manirám ..... A. & G. P.
Bhánap, Rámchandra Vináyak ..... F. G. A. & P. S.

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† Surname not known.

Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... N. & P. T.
Bhávo, Anant Gopál ..... P. S.
Bháve, Vásudev Shridhar ..... P. S.
Chhápgar, Dinsháh Jijibhái .....E.S.&P.T.
Dáne, Krishnaráo Váman ..... F. G. A.
Dâtár, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... P. S.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand ..... A.
Deshpánde, Dattátraya Bhagvant ..... Ds.
Dhairyaván, Ganpat Mádhavráo..... G. & E. S. E.
Dhámnaskar, Rámchandra Vithobá ..... R.
Dhodupkar, Dámodar Keshav ..... Ds.
Dholé, Rámchandra Ganoshpant ..... P. M.
Devátiá, Ratanlál Trimbaklál ..... G.P&.A.
Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji ..... P. T.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parashurám ..... P. S.
Gangan, Rámchandra Harshet..... R.
Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant..... F.G..A.
Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan..... F.G.A.
Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidhiádhar ..... P. S.
Golé, Báláji Mahádev ..... P. S.
Hansotia, Ichhárám Nagindás ..... E. S.
Joglekar, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ..... P.T. & Ds.
Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant..... P. M.
Joshi, Váman Raghunáth ..... P. M.
Kángá, Bhikáji Kávasji ..... C.
Kángá, Ratanji Edalji..... C.
Karandikar, Chintáman Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Karandikar, Náráyan Govind..... P. S.
Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan ..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari ..... P.T.& L.
Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. S.
Medh, Kallianrái Dolatrái ..... A.&G.P.C.
Medh, Motilál Dolatrái ..... A.&.G.P.C.
Mehtá, Harisukhrám Mánikrám..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Govindás ..... S.
Mehtá, Nárandás Kaliándás ..... F.G.A.
Modak, Hari Náráyan..... P.T.&P.H.
Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá ..... F. G. A.
Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi ..... P. S.
Náriman, Temulji Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev ..... P. S.
Ozarkar, Váman Báláji..... Ds.
Paránjapye, Hari Mahádev ..... F. G. A.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Parashurám Náráyan..... F. G. A.

Parvaté, Mahádev Balvant	P. S.
Páthak, Hari Sakhárám	F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang	F. G, A.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra	E. S.
Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi	P. S.
Pitalé, Bál Niláji	E. S.
Ratanpárakhi, Dattátraya Sitárám	F. G. A.
Rege, Keshav Shridhar	R.
Sanjáná, Edalji Jamshedji	P. S.
Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunáth	P. E. & P. S.
Saváni, Chintáman Hari	P. S.
Shá, Shivdás Anandji	E. S.
Shirválkar, Shridhar Náráyan	P. M.
Shrihatikár, Hanumant Rámchandra	B. & D.
Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Takle, Ganesh Gangádhar	F. G. A. & N.
Talpade, Nánú Dvárkánáth	E.
Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth	F.G.S.
Thákur, Chunilál Máneklál	Br.
Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji	E. S.
Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang	E. S. & P. T.
Vohorá, Chamanrái Harái	A. & G. P. C.
† Ganpatrám Anuprám	S.
† Malukchand Bechardás	A.
† Manmohan Lakshumanji	E. S.

1866.

Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind	P. S.
Adváni, Jhámat Nárumal	H.
Adváni, Táráchand Shokirám	H.
Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth	P. S.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji	E. S.
Bhavanái, Dolatrám Suratsing	H.
Bháve, Krishnáji Balvantráo	P. S.
Chavabal, Bandu Janárdan	P.T.&.E.S.
Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji	E. S.
Dántrú, Sorábsháh Hormasji	E. S.
Dárvekar, Trimbak Rámchandra	A. G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari	D.
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagiri	Ds.
Devakulé, Rioji Moreshvar	P. S.
Devanalkar, Bhiku Rághoba	G. A.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji	B. P.

† Surname not known.

Fansalkar, Váman Parashurám	P. S.
Gadre, Ráoji Pándurang	P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan	P. M.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang	F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth	P. S.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra	B.
Hulegolakar, Krishnaráo Mahádev	E. S.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh	P. M.
Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji	P. E. & P. S.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám	S.
Kantáválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás	A.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Pestanji	F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind	R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám	A.
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar	E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth	R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám	P. S.
Khárkar, Atmárám Vithál	E. S.
Mahiskar, Gopál Raghunáth	P. E. & B.
Mánkar, Ganpat Sarottam	F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji	E. S.
Mátiá, Tuljárám Harivalabh	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Hormasji Mervánji	E. S.
Mehtá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám	S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. P.
Modi, Pestanji Edalji	B. P.
Muthé, Ráoji Nánáji	F. G. A.
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand	K.
Paránjapye, Lakshuman Vishnu	P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás	A.
Pentho, Sakhárám Náráyan	R.
Pingo, Báláji Bhikáji	E. S.
Pitre, Janárdan Mahádev	R.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sheriárji	J.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. S.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji	N. & A.
Saráiyá, Rámdás Gangádás	F. G. A.
Sáthe, Dáji Shivrám	B. G.
Savadi, Shrinivás Rámchandra Anáji	B.
Sáváuur, Rámchandra Anáji	B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji	J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji	B. P.
Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Ds.
Tarvadi, Lalshankar Umiáshankar	A.
Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji	E. S.

Yavalékar, Govind Gopál ..... P.T.&N.
† Ishvarlál Vandrávandás ..... A.

1867.

Adhikári, Bálkrishna Dáji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Antao, John Alcantara ..... E. S. & St. X. S.
Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji ..... M.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth ..... R.
Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám ..... Ak. & F. G. A.
Bárbhái, Mulji Bhavánidás ..... P. T.
Boheré, Janárdan Ballál ..... B.
Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Husein ..... E. S.
Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth ..... A.
Bháynagri, Mancherji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal ..... P. T. & E. S.
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev ..... P. E.
Bramhachári, Lakshminráyan Parsádrái ..... A. & N.
Chándorkar, Chintu Náráyan ..... P. S.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ..... B. G.
Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás ..... S.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Contractor, Navroji Mánekji ..... B. P.
Dábke, Vishnu Apáji ..... R.
Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind ..... Ak. & E. S.
Dángo, Govind Vishnu ..... P. S.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Dávar, Hirjibhái Frámji ..... E. S. & B. P.
Dave, Harikrishna Lálshankar ..... S.
Deshi, Atchyut Bháskar ..... R.
Desái, Dayálji Murárji ..... S.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand ..... P. T. & A.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant ..... M.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ..... E. S.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv ..... P. S
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ..... E. S.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Dikshit, Amarji Bholánáth ..... A.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás ..... S.
Durkál, Bhagvándás Gopálráo ..... A. & G. P.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ..... P. S.

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† Surname not known.

Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth ..... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji ..... E. S.
Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo ..... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant ..... P. S.
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Goré, Náráyan Krishna ..... R.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji ..... J.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman ..... B. G.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám ..... P. T. &. A.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar ..... E. S.
Joshi, Bhovánishankar Girjáshankar ..... S. & Br.
Joshi, Báláji Khanderáo ..... P. M.
Joshi, Frámji Rústamji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan ..... Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang ..... S.P.
Joshi, Parashurám Ballál ..... E. S.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ..... E. S.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barzorji ..... J.
Káne, Rámkrishna Ballál ..... F. G. A.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji ..... P. S.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhovánishankar ..... S.
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji ..... P. T. &. E. S.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji ..... R.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar ..... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ..... G. & E. S.
Khambátá, Kávasji Dinsháh ..... K.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat ..... O. & E. S.
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám ..... H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan ..... P. S. & Sa.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ..... E. S.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna ..... G. A.
Kotháre, Yashvantráo Bháskarji ..... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ..... J. & E. S.
Macnee, Henry Charles ..... H. & Mr. C.
Mahájan, Rájárám Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Mánkar, Jagannáth Lakshuman ..... F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás ..... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & N.
Marzbán, Jehánghier Behrámji ..... E. S.
Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ..... J.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Matádár, Ranchhod Nágardás ..... A.
Mehendalé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... P. S.

Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Maganlál Ranchhodlál ..... A.
Mirzá, Gulámrájá Fraidun ..... H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji ..... F. G. A. & P. T.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsingráo ..... P. S. & Ds.
Mudliar, Dámodar Vijayarangam ..... P. S.
Musaríph, Eknáth Dhonddev ..... B. G.
MutálikDesái, Rágvendráo Bhimáji ..... B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ..... P. M.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ..... A.
Pánandhikar, Gopál Venkatesh ..... M.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ..... E. S.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji ..... P. S.
Pátak, Pestanji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Pathidár, Atmárám Joitárám ..... S.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh ..... E. S.
Pingle, Váman Shripat ..... Ds.
Pradhàn, Vishvanàth Bálkrishna ..... P. T. & E. S.
Ráne, Bábáji Dhondev ..... E. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Shridhar ..... P. S.
Sajgiré, Narhar Ghanashám ..... M.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ..... P. T. & P. S.
Sáve, Vásudev Deváji ..... F. G. A.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishna ..... F. G. A.
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano ..... G. A.
Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhammad ..... Ds.
Shevadé, Govind Vináyak ..... R.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Shroff, Surajrám Bhánábhái ..... E. S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ..... Sa.
Soman, Mahádáji Hari ..... B. G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ..... B. G.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ..... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji ..... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ..... P. T. & P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái ..... P. T. & Nd.
Thákur, Hari Náráyan ..... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu ..... M.
Unválá, Manchersháh Frámji ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ..... S.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Váman Khánderáo ..... E. S.
Vas, Fulgence Marian ..... E. S.
Vasávadá, Dulorái Rámji ..... Rj.

Váslekar Nánáji Náráyan ..... E. S.
Vikáji, Mánikshâh Bápuji ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Hormasji Hirjibhái ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji ..... J.

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Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan ..... E. S.
Adhyáru, Harilál Náráyanji ..... A.
Agase, Náráyan Bhikáji ..... R.
Alemao, Valentine Charles ..... St. M.
Amirshâhi, Jhánjimal Thâvardás ..... H. M.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat ..... T. E. & E. S.
Angal, Annáji Bâburáo ..... E. S.
Antiá, Pálanji Rastamji ..... J.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna ..... R. H. S.
Augusto, Lucien ..... St. M.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji ..... F. G. A.
Avâskar, Abraham A. ..... E. S.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás ..... E. S.
Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ..... E. S.
Bápat, Vináyak Anant ..... P. S.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ..... B. P.
Bátliválá, Frámji Pálanji ..... J.
Béheré, Venkáji Gopál ..... R.
Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Bhájiválá, Postanji Kharshedji ..... J.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak ..... M.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind ..... M.
Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ..... R.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal ..... E. S.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ..... B. P.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan ..... P. S.
Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ..... E. S.
Bháu, Jagannáth Mádhavrám ..... F. G. A.
Bhávo, Mahâdev Sakhárám ..... R.
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ..... B.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Chandirámani, Bulchand Táráchand ..... H. M.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ..... T. E. & E. S.
Chináí, Frámji Jehánghierji ..... S. & P. T.
Chináí, Hormasji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ..... P. S.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ..... P. S.
Chitalé, Vásudev Gopál ..... P. S. & R.
Chokshi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... E. S.

Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ..... B. P.
Cooper, Mancherji Rastamji ..... J.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vincent ..... F. G. A. & E. S.
DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador..... M.
Dalál, Jamnádás Icchárám ..... S.
Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás ..... S.
Daru, Thákursi Jagjivan ..... Rj.
Dáruválá, Mánikji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna ..... Ar.
Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak ..... R. G.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar ..... F. G. A.
Davé, Shivlál Káshirám ..... E. S.
DeRozario, Roger ..... E. S.
Desái, Amulakrái Harderám ..... S.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ..... F. G. A & G. A.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji..... E. S.
Desái, Rámshankar Vajishankar ..... Rj.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál ..... P. S.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Dhárshivkar, Váman Ganesh ..... Sh.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji ..... P. S.
Dholé, Balvant Shripat ..... Ds.
Dholkiyá, Revúshankar Bhavánishankar ..... Rj.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ..... E. S.
Dike, Rámchandra Chintáman..... H. H. M.
Dikshit, Govind Tátiá..... P. M. & P. T.
Doctor, Hormasji Beherámji..... E. S.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji ..... E. S. & U. S.
Gajrá, Kirpáldás Khemchand..... K.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikáshet ..... Ds.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás..... S.
Garde, Khando Krishna ..... B. & Kh.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájírám.....F.G.A.&G.A.
Gharpuré, Dámodar Govind .....P. T. & B.G.
Godbolé Krishnáji Ballál ..... R.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra ..... B.
Gomes, Peter Emmanuel ..... B. P.
Goré, Rámchandra Dhonddev ..... R.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji..... P. T. & E. S.
Gupté, Pándurang Gopál .....T. E. & E. S.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth .....E. S. & P. T.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad .....B. & F. G. A.
Jádhav, Yellápá Virápá..... B.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind.....H. H. M.

Javeri, Gokal Jaychand	A.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál	S.
Jensivale, Shridhar Ganesh	P. T. & B. G.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	R. & K. H.
Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh	B. G.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Trimbak	P. T. & P. S.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna	P. S.
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman	P. T.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	P. T. & P. S.
Joshi, Krishnáji Ballál	E. S.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathurám	Rj.
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatrao	P. M.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukhandás	S.
Kále, Shridhar Mahádev	R.
Kamlápur, Shrinivás Svámiráo	B.
Kánade, Rámchandra Govind	R.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	E. S.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	E. S.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Búpuji	E. S.
Kanthárią, Lakshuminárayan Vajubhái	A.
Kápadią, Bejanji Dádábhái	E. S.
Karáká, Kávasji Fardunji	S.
Karáka, Kharshedji Fardunji	I. S. M.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang	P. S.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji	J.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan	B.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind	P. T. & P. S.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	P. S.
Khade, Mahádev Dádset	R.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo	P. T.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehánghier	J.
Khambátá, Jehánghier Káikhosru	E. S. & J.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám	Ds.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh	R.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak	Ms.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	B.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman	P. S.
Kirtané, Shridhar Váman	P. S.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh	P. S.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman	E. S.
Kohiyár, Jehánghiershah Erackshah	P. T.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra	B. G.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna	E. S.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv	Ds.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth	Ds.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	E. S.

Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra	Kh.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar	R.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna	E. S.
Limayé, Pándurang Bálkrishna	E. S.
Limayé, Rámráo Krishna	P. T.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman	P. S.
Lovlekar, Moro Vishvanáth	R.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji	E. S.
Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand	A.
Malcolm, Jacob	St. M.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	E. S.
Mánsukháni, Idánmal Mulchand	H.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav	E. S.
McDermott, Michael	St. M.
McLoughlin, Timothy	St. M.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám	S.
Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbhái	A.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás	E. S.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái	S. S.
Mehtá, Mulshankar Purandás	P. S.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás	S.
Mehtá, urbhái Trikamdás	S.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar	S.
Mendes, Santanna	F. G. A.
Mhaisálar, Vithal Rámkrishna	Kh.
Mirikar, kRangráo Trimbak	P. S.
Mistri, Hormasji Pálanji	E. S. & P. T.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji	B. P.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji	E. S.
Mudliar, Dámodar Shrinivás	P. S.
Mugáset, Jehánghier Dhanjibhái	F. S. & J.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv	P. S.
Nádirsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái	P. T.
Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji	P. S.
Naik, Gulábbhái Gopálji	S.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Láldás	S.
Nánávati, Mancherji Kávasháh	E. S.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopáldás	A.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji	P. S.
Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji	B. P.
Nimbkar, Bháskar Báláji	R.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos	F. G. A.
Oka, Anant Káshináth	P. S.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna	G. A.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	St. M.
Ovalékar, Ganpat Gopináth	E. S.

Pai, Anandráo Vithobá ..... H.
Páká, Mansukh Vrijlál ..... G. P. & A.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ..... E. S. & G. A.
Pándit, Narsirám Jayashankar ..... S.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu..... R.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev ..... B. G.
Pandol, Shivubhái Bhagubhái ..... S.
Pandyá, Keshavlál Motirám ..... A.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ..... P. T.
Pansuré, Bápu Narsinh ..... B. G.
Paránjapye, Govind Dhonddev ..... R.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar ..... P. S.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak ..... R.
Párekh, Ohhagandás Atmárám ..... S.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás ..... A.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám ..... A.
Pátol, Beherámji Bamanji ..... F. G. A.
Páthak, Krishna Gopál ..... Ds.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... J.
Páthek, Gagal Vanmáli ..... A.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra ..... R.
Pendse, Náráyan Krishna ..... P. S.
Pereira, Joseph ..... E. S.
Pestan Jámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji ..... S.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan ..... P. S.
Pànpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra ..... Ds.
Pinto, Luis Joseph ..... F. G. A.
Pisolkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv..... O. & Ak.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv ..... E. S.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji..... P. T. & B. P.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind ..... P. T.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji ..... R.
Ránadé, Shankar Moro ..... P. S.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhovánishankar ..... F. G. A. & E. S.
Sahasrabhudhé, Vináyak Hari ..... P. M.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo ..... K.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji ..... P. T.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak ..... E. S.
Saranjámo, Rámchandra Prabhákar ..... B. G.
Sátho, Ganesh Sadáshiv ..... E. S.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant..... A. S.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál ..... E.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás ..... E. S.
Shevadé, Hari Moreshvar ..... E. S. & P. T.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Sindgikar, Anáji Krishnaráo ..... Sh.

Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan ..... Ak.
Sínkar, Vináyak Hari ..... M.
Sipáhimaláni, Fattechand Girdhardás ..... H.
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál ..... F. G. A.
Sopáriválá, Pestanji Dinsháh ..... E S.
Steers, Arthur William ..... K.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás ..... S.
Sulémáni, Samsudin Jivábhái ..... E. S
Talkar, Moses Isaac ..... R
Támbolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám ..... B. G.
Támhané, Govind Sitárám ..... P. T.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji ..... F. S.
Thakar, Ganesh Pándurang ..... P. S.
Thakar, Lálji Náranji ..... E. S.
Thakar, Rámchandra Krishnáji ..... P. S.
Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar ..... R.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál ..... E. S.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji ..... E. S.
Ustád, Kávasji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dáyábhái ..... S. M.
Varelkar, Mahádev Janárdan ..... R. & F. G. A.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amrutlál ..... Rj.
Veda, Dulabji Dharamsi ..... E. S.
Vidváns, Dámodar Bálkrishna ..... P.* S. & P. T.
Vijayakar, Ramráo Bápuji ..... E. S.
Bhikudás Lakshumandás ..... R.

1869.

Agáshe, Bápu Trimback ..... P. H.
Agáshe, Ganesh Janárdan ..... P. H.
Alemo, Alexander ..... St. M.
Ankalé, Sangápá Malápá ..... B.
Antiá, Navroji Kharshásji ..... E. S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Kávasji ..... J.
Asarpotá, Kundandás Amulráí ..... K. M.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ..... F. C N.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ..... P. H.
Bápat, Dámodar Rámchandra ..... P. T. & P. H.
Bávdekar, Shivrám Balvant ..... R.
Bávdekar, Vináyak Dhondo ..... K. H.
Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ..... J.
Bhadkamkar, Pándurang Nilkanth ..... P. H.

* Surname not known.

Bhardi, Rango Rámchandra ..... B.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Bhat, Bápálál Bháishankar ..... A.
Bháte, Ganesh Vináyak ..... E. S.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ..... K. H.
Bhátiá, Purshotam Náráyandás ..... E. S.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Krishna ..... E. S.
Bháve, Váman Prabhákar ..... P. H.
Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ..... H.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... K. H.
Bhidé, Búpu Parshurám ..... B.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ..... B. G.
Bhopatkar, Káshináth Vishnu ..... P. H.
Bilimoriá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Chenduliválá, Bamanji Sorábji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Chimalági, Rághavendra Venkatesh ..... B.
Chináí, Jamshedji Aspniárji ..... P. T. & E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ..... P. H.
Chitalé, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ..... B. G.
Dalál, Dinsháh Kharshedji ..... S.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant ..... E. S.
Dámle, Krishnáji Hari ..... R.
Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ..... E. S.
Daru, Chunilál Válábhái ..... R.
Daru, Shivlál Válábhái ..... K. S.
Dashputra, Raghunáth Vásudev ..... P. H.
DaSilva, Pascol Manoel ..... F. G. A.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji ..... J.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo ..... B.
DeConceiçaõ, Philip ..... E. S.
DeCunha, John Thomas ..... F. G. A.
DeGa, Joseph Maria ..... E. S.
DeMonte, Thoms Antonio ..... St. M.
Desái, Govardhan Kábandás ..... G. P.
Desái, Javerilál Ghelábhái ..... E. S.
Desái, Kásiprasád Sadáshiv ..... S.
Desái, Motilál Vághjibhái ..... A. & G. P.
Deshpánde, Yádav Mádhavráo ..... N. S.
DeSouza, Luis ..... E. S.
Dharádhar, Vináyak Sundarji ..... E. S.
Dharmádhikári, Vishvanáth Mohaniráj ..... Ar.
Dholkiyá, Mániklál Ládhábhái ..... K. S.
Divánji, Chandrashankar Lalitárám ..... S.
D'Mello, Luis ..... St. M.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ..... E. S.

Duncan, Thomas	St. M.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	E. S.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang	P. H.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu	R.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	R.
Goldsmith, James Russell	St. M.
Gomes, Dominic Anthoney	E. S.
Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái	E. S.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein Muhámmad Sherif	E. S.
Jámbhekar, Bálkrishna Ganesh	B. G.
Jog, Sadáshiv Venkáji	B. G.
Joshi, Krishnáji Pándurang	B.
Joshi, Shridhar Moreshvar	E. S.
Kalamkar, Pándurang Náráyan	G. A.
Kánadé, Rámchandra Janárdan	R.
Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji	E. S.
Kápadiá, Ardesir Behrámji	E. S.
Karmarkar, Ganpatráo Lakshuman	P. H
Killekar, Moses Samson	B. G.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	R.
Kotvál, Keshav Dhonddev	E. S.
Koyájí, Behrámji Nasarvánji	J.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	H. H. M.
Lád, Lakshuman Bábáji	Ar.
Lákdáválá, Mánikji Frámji	P. T.
Láte, Chintáman Pándurang	B. G.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám	P. M.
Lentin, Ardesir Bejanji	E. S.
Limaye, Vithal Mahádev	R.
Lobo, Bellarmino	F. G. A.
Majamundár, Hariráí Lakshumináráyan	F. G. A.
Mánde, Venkatráo Bápu	P. H.
Mandlik, Dhondu Gangádhar	R.
Mangan, P. William	St. M.
Master, Frámji Bamanji	E. S.
Mehtá, Ardesir Dinsháh	E. S.
Mehtá, Bamanji Sorábji	J.
Mehtá, Dhirajrám Jagjivandás	P. T. & A.
Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mádhavrám	S.
Mehtá, Karpurrám Manmathrám	S.
Mehtá, Manidharrám Mahádevrám	S. M.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Navalchand	S. M.
Mudliar, Shrinivásráo Mutukumár	B.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	S.
Munshi, Pránlál Baldev	A.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál	A.

Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás	S.
Nijasure, Shivrám Rámkrishna	P. T. & P. H.
Niphádé, Bhikáji Káshináth	D. S.
Pálkhiválá, Dhanjibhái Kávasji	P. T.
Panchbhái, Gopál Sitárám	F. C. N.
Pandhe, Ganesh Appáji	F. C. N.
Paralkar, Bhagvantráo Balvantráo	E. S.
Paránjapye, Vishvanáth Vináyak	K. H.
Párekh, Valabh Nandlál	A. & G. P.
Párekh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás	E. S.
Patel, Frámji Kharshedji	B. P.
Pátkar, Vithal Baghunáth	R.
Pávri, Nasarvánji Mervánji	E. S.
Puntámkar, Lakshumikánt Manohar	H. H. M.
Rájvádé, Gopál Vishnu	R.
Rennison, Henry	St. M.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh	P. H.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	B. G.
Satáráválá, Ratanji Mancherji	E. S.
Shroff, Ghelábhái Jagjivandás	S. M.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji	E. S.
Sohoni, Rámchandra Bálkrishna	P. T.
Sudábutul, Rangayá Sriramullu	F. C. N.
Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant	R.
Timothy, Motalu	F. C. N.
Váchhá, Bejanji Mánikji	J.
Váda, Vithal Appáji	P. H.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji	E. S.
Vazé, Gopál Rámchandra	R.
Vazé, Vináyak Nilkanth	B. G.
Wádiá, Bápuji Pestanji	B. P.
Wágle, Vithal Vaikunth	R. & C. S.
Whittell, Charles	E. S.
Wright, Edward Cameron	S. S.

EXAMINERS FOR 1869-70.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1869.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English.
John Nugent, C.S.	
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
The Rev. J. W. Gardner	
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.	
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	Part of English *vivâ voce* only.
W. Draper, M.A.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
J. N. Mendonca, G.G.M.C.	
Major Thomas Candy	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq.	
The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A	
Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A.	
The Rev. J. Wallace	
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya	
J. Macpherson, B.A.	In French.
Andrew Wilson, Esq.	

W. Draper, M.A.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.	
F. J. Candy, M.A.	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	

Passed the Examination.

One hundred and forty-two.

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1869.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
John Jardine, C.S.	
K. T. Best, Esq.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar, Esq.	
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	In Latin.
W. S. Forman, C.S.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E	In Arabic.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Marathi.
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B. ...	
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
F. L. Latham, Esq.	
Professor I. B. Lyon	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	

Passed the Examination.

Thirty-four.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

November 1869.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A	In English.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A	

The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.	In History.
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	
J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.	
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	
MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B. ...	In Marathi.
VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.	
The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY	In Gujarathi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.	
F. G. JOYNT, Esq.	In Persian.
ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.	
W. DRAPER, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
ANDREW WILSON, Esq.	
JOHN CONNON, M.A.	In Political Economy.
F. L. LATHAM, Esq.	
I. B. LYON, Esq.	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.	
W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

Twenty.

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. 1869.

(I.) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.	In English.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.	

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D. ... ... } In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S. .... }

Passed the Examination.

One.

(2.) HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ..... } In History and Philo-
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D. ..... } sophy.

Passed the Examination.

None.

(3.) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } In Mathematics and
THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I. .... } Natural Philosophy.

Passed the Examination.

One.

II. LAW.

1869.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

C. E. FOX, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

Passed the Examination.

Six.

III. MEDICINE.

(1.) FIRST L. M. EXAMINATION.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C..... .. } In Anatomy (Discrip-
W. G. PATRIDGE, Esq. ..... } tive and Practical).

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.	In Physiology, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.
W. GRAY, M.B.	
J. B. LYON, Esq.	In Chemistry.
D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.	
NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
H. T. DANN, B.A.	

Passed the Examination.

Five.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.....	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
F. J. CANDY, M.A.	
I. B. LYON, Esq	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.....	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. B. O. SETON, R.E.	

Passed the Examination.

Four.

---

(2) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E. 1869.

EXAMINERS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Mathematics.
Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	
J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.....	In Applied Mathematics.
Captain J. H. WHITE, R.E.	
I. B. LYON, Esq.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	

J. H. E. HART, Esq., C.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.	

Passed the Examination.

Three.

V. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1869.

EXAMINERS.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.

RA'MKRISHNA GOPA'L BHA'NDA'RKAR, M.A.

Scholarships awarded.

Rs. 25 to	Rs. 20 to
Agásho, Ganesh Janárdan, Poona High School.	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu, Ratnágiri High School.

VI. BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1870.

EXAMINERS.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.

R'AMKRISHNA GOPA'L BHA'NDA'RKAR, M.A.

Scholarship awarded to

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev..... Elphinstone College.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

JANUARY 11TH, 1870.

L. C. E.

Second Class.

Anant Náráyan Adarkar	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Gangádhar Anant Bhat, M.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Khandubhái Gulábbhái Desái	Poona Civil Engineering College.

B. A.

Second Class.

Atchyut Náráyan Ajgávkar	Deccan College.
Rámchandra Govind Angal	Deccan College.
Anandráo Sakhárám Barvé	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Sábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis.....	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh	Deccan College.
Dáyábhái Motirám Jahágirdár	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Parashurám Joshi	Deccan College.
Hari Bhagvant Keskar	Elphinstone College.
Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá	Deccan College.
Barzorji Jamshedji Kolá	Elphinstone College.
Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháre	Elphinstone College.
Ghelábhái Mániklál Laiválá	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani	Deccan College.
Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávati	Elphinstone College.
Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan ...	Deccan College.
Behrámji Frámji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Mancherji Frámji Patel	Elphinstone College.
Báláji Bápuji Sáne	Elphinstone College.
Edalji Dorábji Taláti	Elphinstone College.
Ráoji Vásudev Tulu	Elphinstone College.

LL. B.

Second Division.

Karsháji Rastamji Dádáchanji, M.A.	Government Law School.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, B.A.	Government Law School.
Mansukhlál Mugatlál Munshi, B.A. ...	Government Law School.
Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni, B.A....	Government Law School.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A.....	Government Law School.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji, B.A.....	Government Law School.

M. A.

First Class.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál.....	Elphinstone College.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái.....	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá	Elphinstone College.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang	Elphinstone College.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institutions changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I.	Elphinstone College, Bombay....	In Arts.
II.	Deccan College.....	In Arts.
III.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	In Arts.
IV.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay....	In Arts.
V.	Government Law School, Bombay..	In Law.
VI.	Grant Medical College, Bombay....	In Medicine.
VII.	Poona Civil Engineering College ..	In Civil Engineering

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., and Venayeck-row Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaekwar Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaekwar in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rajá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rajá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

There are six Dakshiná Fellowships attached to the College, two of Rs. 120 each per mensem, and four of Rs. 62 or 60 each per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences ..	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	18 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates, who are unable to pay the College fee, are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1870.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy; Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division.*

Professors.

John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Professor of English Literature.* Acting Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Henry Spencer Kenrick Bellairs, M.A., *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages. (Europe.)

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages.

Mahádev Govind Ránadé, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of English Literature.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Chemistry.

Reader in Arabic.

Sayed Abdul Fatti Moulvi.

Shastris.

Vithal Ganesh Patvardhan.
Bhimácharya bin Rámbhat Zalakikar.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, M.A., LL.B. ..... } Seniors.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A. ..... }

Bamanji Edalji Modi, M.A. ..... }
(1) Káshináth Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B. ..... } Juniors.
(2) Barzorji Edalji Modi, B.A. ..... }
Mánikshâh Jehánghier Talyárkhán, B.A ..... }

Librarian.

Bamanji Edalji Modi, M.A.

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(1) Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholar.
(2) Passed M.A. Examination in Languages.

Superintendent.

Gopál Venkáji Kabé.

Senior Scholars.

		Foundation.
(3)	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Elphinstone.
	Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman, B.A.	,,
	Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji, B.A.	,,
	Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás, B.A.	,,
(4)*	Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv.	

Honorary Junior Scholars.

(5) Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái.
(5) Bilimoria, Sorábji Mancherji.
(5) Doctor, Phirosháh Pálanji.
(5) Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái.
(5) Kámá, Kharshedji Pestanji.
(5) Mandlik, Dhondu Gangádhar.
(5) Máster, Frámji Bamanji.
(5) Patél, Frámji Kharshedji.
(5) Wádiá, Bápuji Pestanji.

Junior Scholars.

*	Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan	Clare.
*	Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar	Elphinstone.
(6)*	Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna	,,
(7)*	Mehtá, Valabhrám Vagerám	Clare.
*	Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvallabh	,,
*	Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth	,,
*	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
	Angal, Annáji Báburáo	Clare.
	Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	,,
	Gomes, Peter Manuel	,,
	Jambusariá, Bezanji Mánikji	Elphinstone.
	Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Clare.
	Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	,,
	Kámá, Morvánji Mancherji	Elphinstone.
	Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Clare.
	Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	,,
	Karanjiválá, Ratanji Bhikáji	,,

Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(3) Passed B.A. Examination in 1869, Raja of Dhar and Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman.
(4) Bell Prizeman.
(5) Scholars by whom the stipends attached to the Scholarships awarded them have been resigned in favour of poorer fellow students and by whom consequently the College Fee is paid.
(6) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(7) Are excused payment of the College Fee.

		Foundation.
	Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman	Clare.
(8)	Kohiyár, Jehángirshah Erachsháh	Elphinstone.
	Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	Clare.
	Mansukháni, Idánmal Mulchand	"
	Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái	"
	Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji	"
	Pandit, Hari Mahádev	"
	Paránjapyé, Vásudev Vináyak	"
(7)	Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	"
	Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	Elphinstone.
(7)	Bhardi, Rango Rámchandra	West.
	Bhendé, Káshináth Krishna	"
(7)	Bhidé, Bápu Parashrám	"
	Chináí, Jamshedji Aspandiárji	"
(7)	Dalál, Dinshá Kharshedji	"
(7)	Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Clare.
(7)	Dámle, Krishnáji Hari	West.
(7)	Desái, Amulakrái Harderám	"
(7)	Desái, Javerilál Ghelábhái	"
(7)	Desái, Káshiprasád Sadáshiv	"
	Dharádhar, Vináyak Sundarji	Clare.
(7)	Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	West.
	Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu	"
(7)	Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	"
(7)	Joshi, Krishnáji Pándurang	Gaikwar.
(7)	Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji	West.
	Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	"
(7)	Lentin, Ardesir Bezanji	"
(7)	Paránjapyé, Vishvanáth Vináyak	"
	Paralkar, Bhagvantráo Balvant	"
(7)	Párikh, Harilál Tribhuvandás	"
	Sáttárávalá, Ratanji Mancherji	"
(7)	Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant	"

University Scholars.

(6) Agáshe, Náráyan Bhikáji.
* (9) Desái, Saváilál Govindrám.
* (6) Pendse Káshináth Balvant.
(6) Rajváde, Gopál Vishnu.

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(8) Homeji Cursetji Prizeman, 1869.
(7) Are excused payment of the College Fee.
* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(6) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(9) Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholar.

Government Exhibitioners.—From Sind.

* Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun.
Gajrá, Kripáldás Khemchand.
Mirzá, Gulámrájá Fraidun.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mahádev.

From the Central Provinces.

Velkar, Káshináth Rámchandra.

Commoners.

* DádiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji.
* Dalál, Hirálál Narotamdás.
* Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás.
* Lád, Vithal Bháu.
* Modi, Kávasji Edalji.
* Majamundár, Ishvarrái Lakshumanrái.
* Páthak, Anant Náráyan.
* Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám.
* Soman, Sitárám Gopál.
* Wádiá, Dosúbhái Nasarvánji.
* Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh.
Bámbotválá, Sorábji Adarji.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji.
Bháve, Mahádev Sakhárám.
Bottleválá, Edalji Sorábji.
Chinái, Hormasji Kharshedji.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Dádi, Kharshedji Fardunji.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar.
Davé, Harikrishna Lálshankar.
Desái, Rámshankar Vijayashankar.
Dháiryaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji.
Javeri, Gokul Jaichand.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Bápuji.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji.
Khambátá, Jehánghier Kaikhosru.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat.
Kotháre, Yashvantráo Bháskarji.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Mehtá, Balvantráo Mahádevráo.
Mehtá, Surbhái Trikamdás.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji.
Ovalekar, Ganpat Gopináth.
Pandit, Nársirám Jayshankar.
Páthak, Gagal Vanmáli.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Edalji.
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás.
Támhane, Govind Sitárám.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.
Thákur, Lálji Náráyan.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amritlál.
Vikáji, Mánikshah Bápuji.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji.

Free Students.

* Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji.
* Ambardekar, Govind Krishna.
* Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji.
* Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji.
* Shroff, Edalji Sorábji.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji.
Bakshi, Chotálál Mathurádás.
Behere, Janárdan Ballál.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal.
Bháu, Jagannáth Mahádevrám.
Chinái, Frámji Jehánghier.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji
Desái, Navroji Pálanji.
Ganjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji
Kápadiá, Bezanji Dádábhái.
Koperkar, Govind Bálkrishna.

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Koregávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra.
Nádarshá, Jamshedji Dádábhái.
Náik, Gulábbhái Gopálji.
Paránjapyé, Govind Dhondev.
Parekh, Chhagandás Atmárám.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamsi.
Vijayakar, Rámráo Bápuji.
Bháté, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna.
Bottleválá, Frámji Pálanji.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji.
Hakim, Muhámmad Husein.
Joshi, Shridhar Moreshvar.
Kápadiá, Ardesir Behrámji.
Málpekár, Náráyan Rámchandra.
Mehtá, Karpurrám Manmathrám.
Mehtá, Ganpatrám Mahádevrám.
Majamundár, Hariráí Lakshumanráí.
Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás.
Thakar, Purshotam Náráyandás.

II. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818, it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes; and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I. Government.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1870.

Principal.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., Professor of Logic, History, and Moral Philosophy. (Ball. Coll. Oxon.)

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature. (Coll. Exon. Oxon).

Kero Laxuman Chhatre, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D. (Breslau). Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

Fellows.

Hormasji Jehánghierji Bhábhá, B.A., Latin Reader.
Ganesh Parshrám Joshi, B.A., Senior Fellow.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, B.A., Junior Fellow.

Teachers in Sanskrit attached.

Anant Krishna Shástri Pendharkar, First Assistant Sanskrit Teacher.

Chintáman Mahádev Shastri Thatte, Second Assistant.

Senior Scholars.

* Dámodar Bálkrishna Dhulekar.
* Edward Hamilton Aitken.
* Gopál Anant Bhat.
* Ganpat Venkatesh Limayé.
* Lakshuman Shivrám Kolatkar.
* Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar.
* Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar.

(Vacant 1 Scholarship.)

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Junior Scholars.

Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar.
Ganesh Pándurang Thakár.
Gopál Vináyak Bhánap.
Keshav Váman Kirtané.
Narhar Ganesh Jálnápurkar.
1 Pándurang Venkatesh Chintámanipethkar
* Raghunáth Bálkrishna Talvalkar.
2 Rámchandra Chintáman Diké.
* Shankar Rámchandra Hátvalne.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsiválé.
* Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátavadekar.

Free Students.

Báláji Rámchandra Sahasrabudhe.
Bálkrishna Ganesh Jámbhekar.
Dámodar Ganesh Ghárpuré.
3 Ganesh Káshináth Gokhalé.
Govind Lakshuman Jog.
* Govind Gangádhar Sáne.
Gangádhar Pándurang Gadre.
Káshináth Govind Karmarkar.
Káshináth Náráyan Sáne.
* Lakshuman Vishnu Bhidé.
Mahádev Trimbak Chiplunkar.
3 Rangayá Shrirámu Sudábatulá.
Rámchandra Jagannáth Godbolé.
Rámchandra Krishnáji Thakár.
Sitánáth Gopináth Ajinkya.
Shivrám Parshurám Bhidé.
Shrinivás Govind Bhánap.
Shrinivás Nasingráo Mudholkar.
* Shrikrishna Bápu Phátak.
Shrinivás Svámiráo Kamlápur.
Shivrám Balvant Bávdekar.
Vináyak Chintáman Lonkar.
Vithal Ganesh Kirtané.
4 Vishnu Keshav Kunté.
Vithal Rámkrishna Mhaisálkar.
Váman Prabhákar Bhávé.
3 Vishnu Mahipat Asiarkar.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
1 Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar of 1868.
2 H. H. Holkar's Scholarship of 1868.
3 Central Provinces Government Scholarship.
4 H. H. Holkar's Scholarship of 1869.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studentships.

Arjun Rangsvámi Mudliar.
Bhikáji Rámchandra Bhidé.
Bálkrishna Vishnu Mehendalé.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Pilé.
Dámodar Shrinivás Mudliar.
Dámodar Vizayárangam Mudliar.
Eknáth Sakhárám Lavánivál.
Gopál Náráyan Bhat.
1 Ganesh Janárdan Agáshe.
Janárdan Báláji Modak.
Krishnáji Siddheshvar Déva.
Keshav Balvantráo Dhavlé.
Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar.
Káshináth Vishnu Bhopatkar.
* Mahádev Bálkrishna Chitalé.
2 Mulshankar Purandás Mehtá.
Nilkanth Náráyan Bhat.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre.
Pándurang Nilkanth Bhadkamkar.
* Rámchandra Ganesh Bakhalé.
Rámchandra Shridhar Chavbal.
Raghunáth Gopál Deshmukh.
Rámchandra Venkatesh Gadré.
Raghunáth Dáji Nagarkar.
Rango Bálkrishna Atré.
Rághavendra Venkatesh Chimalági.
Rámchandra Bálkrishna Chitalé.
3 Shankar Moro Ránadé.
Sadáshiva Venkáji Jog.
Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar.
Vináyak Anant Bápat.
Vásudev Dáji Dhavle.
Vishnu Krishna Joglekar.
Vináyak Mahádev Pandit.
Venkatráo Bápu Mándé.
(1 Candy Vernacular Scholarship just vacant.)

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
1 Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship of 1869.
2 Holds Exhibition from H. H. the Ráo of Kutch.
3 Candy Sanskrit Scholar.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of....	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Fleming Scholarship, of.....	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	12 per mensem.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Lang Scholarship	„	10 per mensem.
Miller (H.) do.	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship	„	60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship..	„	60 per annum.
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each	„	50 per annum.
Purvis Scholarship	„	6 per mensem.
Molesworth Scholarship	„	50 per annum.
Davidson ditto	„	40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize.
The Rájá of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.

The following *Subscription Scholarships* are also provided:—

Two by the Trustees of the late W. Whyte, Esq	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Douglas Scholarship	„	100 per annum.
One Gillespie Mitchell Scholarship	„	100 per annum.

1870.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and Elementary Natural History.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., General History, Logic and Moral Philosophy.

The Rev. James Wardrop Gardner, English Literature, Political Economy, and Elementary Chemistry.*

The Rev. W. Stephen, M.A., Classics and Indian History.

Edward Rehatsek, M.C.E., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Physical Science and Latin.

Teacher in Sanskrit attached.

Govind Anant Shástri Lélé.

Graduate.

Anandráo Sakhárám Barve, B.A. ... Fleming Scholar.

Undergraduates.

† Vásudev Hari Vaidya.
† Julius L. Britto.
Ganesh Gangádhar Takló ..... Davidson Scholar.
Hari Mádhav Paránjapyé ..... Smyttan Scholar.
Parashurám Náráyan Paránjapyé ... Lang Scholar.
Dattátraya Sitárám Ratnapárakhi.
Náráyan Bálkrishna Bramhe.
Chintáman Sakhárám Karandikar.
Rámkrishna Ballál Káne..... Purvis Scholar.
Sakhárám Dhondu Thorát ..... St. Clair Jameson Scholar.
Vináyak Yashvant Desái..... Nesbit Scholar.
Vásudev Deváji Sáve.
Rámdás Gangádás Saraiyá.
Bhiku Rághobá Devnalkar.
Govind Bálkrishna Koparkar.
Venkatráo Rukamángad Inámdár ... Wilson Prizeman.
L. J. Pinto.

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED IN 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and the European Roman

* The Students are required to attend the Lectures of Dr. D. Young in Chemistry.

† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Catholic Orphanage.—In it undergraduates may pursue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at the St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds are chiefly supplied from private sources, aid being promised by Government.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College.

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem, granted to that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who has passed the last Matriculation Examination and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, unless he be otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem tenable for two years.

Portuguese boys are only eligible for this Scholarship. It is to be awarded according to the merits of an English Essay, announced at the time and place of competition. The candidate must have attended two years immediately preceding the University Examination, either St. Mary's or St. Xavier's School, and having passed that Examination continue his studies at the St. Xavier's Arts College.

The Competition takes place in the month of November.

1870.

Principal.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and History.

Professors.

The Rev. R. Rive, S.J., D.D., Vice-Principal, Professor of Logic and Natural Sciences, Lecturer on Dogmatic Theology.

The Rev. F. Albert, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. A. Leiter, S.J., D.D., Extraordinary Lecturer on Metaphysics and General History.

The Rev. L. Bodoano, S.J., Professor of English Literature and Latin.

The Rev. Serasset, S.J., Chaplain, Lecturer on Moral Theology.

Under Graduates.

Augusto Lucian	Free Student.
Michael McDermott	Government special allowance.
Simon O'Shaughnessy	Ditto.
Thomas Duncan	Mission Scholar.
Louis D'Souza	
Mutukumár Shrinivás Mudliar	
Thomas A. D'Monte	Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholar.
William Mangan	
Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar	
Vásudev Náráyan	
Jacob Malcolm	
James Russell O. Goldsmith	
Henry Rennison	Government special allowance.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal and Property Law : including the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

III. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

IV. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure ; and the Law of Evidence.

1870.

Professors.

Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D., (T.C.D.) Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law, and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence (Europe).

Charles Frederick Farran, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Acting* Government Professor of Law, and *Acting* Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

I. Senior Law Students.

Ganpatráo Amrutráo Mánkar, M.A.
Gajánan Krishna Bhátavadekar, B.A.
Ghelábhái Mániklál Laiválá, B.A.
Hari Bhagvant Keskar, B.A.
Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A.
Barjorji Edalji Modi, B.A.
Mánikshah Jehánghier Talyárkhán, B.A.
Keshav Vináyak Dhairyaván.
Bandu Janárdan Chavbal.
Rámchandra Anandráo Udás.

II. Junior Law Students.

Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá, M.A.
Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháre, B.A.
Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávati, B.A.
Barjorji Jamshedji Kolá, B.A.
† Anandráo Sakhárám Barvé, B.A.
† Krishnaráo Antobá Chemburkar, B.A.
Edalji Dorábji Taláti, B.A.
† Sábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis, B.A.
† Yashvantráo Vásudev Athalé.
Kávasji Edalji Modi.
Vináyak Janárdan Kirtané.
Rastamji Ardesir Dáruválá.
* Mulji Bhovánidás Bárbhái.

III. Candidate Law Students.

Káshináth Rámchandra Godbolé, B.A.
Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá, B.A.

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† These gentlemen not yet passed the Jurisprudence Examination.
* Surname not known.

Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh, B.A.
Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan, B.A.
Abáji Vishnu Káthavaté, B.A.
Nasarvánji Jamshedji Ratnágar.
Anandráo Sitárám Bravakar.
Govind Krishna Ambardekar.
Hirálál Narotamdás Dalál.
Dádábhái Jamshedji Asparválá
Frámji Navroji DádiBarjorná.
Keshav Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Sádikáli Fraidun Mirzá
Káshináth Náráyan Hamgankar.
Anant Náráyan Páthak.
Valabhrám Varjirám Mehtá.
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiá.
Lallubhái Pránvalabh Párikh.
Edalji Sorábji Shroff.
Vithal Bábáji Khurmankar.
Bápuji Mahipat Khárkar
Vináyak Ganesh Páthak.
Ganpat Sarvotam Mánkar.
Yashvant Bháskari Kotháre.
Jagannáth Lakshuman Mánkar.
Náráyan Lakshuman Gorakshakar.
Káshináth Rámchandra Velkar.
Vásudev Krishnaráo Dhairyaván.
Vásudev Dovji Savé.
Ganesh Gopál Pandit.
Gulám Rájá Fraidun Mirzá.
Rámchandra Janárdan Vaidya.
Mervánji Nasarvánji Wádiá.
Sakhárám Dhondu Thorát.
Vináyak Yeshvant Desái.
Hari Mahádev Paránjapyé.
Dattátraya Sitárám Ratnapárakhi.
Parshurám Náráyan Paránjapyé.
Rámkrishna Ballál Karvé.
Náráyan Bálkrishna.
Navroji Mánikji Contractor.
Dáyábhái Jadurám Kankodiválá.
Lakshumishankar Hariprasád.
Jagannáth Bálkrishna Limayé.
Manilál Govindlál Desái.
Rámshankar Vidyáshankar Desái.
Ráoji Ganesh Kánitkar.
Gopál Venkatesh Pánandhikar.

VI. GRANT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860).

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Marâthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds and a Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds, and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the Eye; (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious diseases.

The Students are arranged in three classes :—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, and Candidates from various Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency and Mofussil, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, and Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarship and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby Book Fund, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund; the Burnes Medal.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 1,02,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-eight such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1870.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Physiology.

Professors.

F. S. Stedman, M.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Dental Surgery (*Europe.*)

W. Dymock, B.A., M.R.C.S., Professor of Pathology (*Europe.*)

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., Professor of Botany—(*Europe.*)

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. V. Ward, M.R.C.S., Professor of Midwifery (*Europe.*)

W. Gray, M.B., Acting Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Dental Surgery

J. H. Sylvester, M.R.C.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

W. S. Eccles, M.R.C.S., Professor of Hygiene.

S. Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica (*Europe*).

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Acting Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

D. Young, M.D., Acting Professor of Botany.

A. M. Rogers, M.R.C.S., Acting Professor of Midwifery.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., Acting Professor of Pathology.

Náráyan Dáji, G.G.M.C., Acting Professor of Materia Medica.

Teachers of the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrut Chobhá, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiré, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Senior Scholars.	*Foundation.*
* Jeronimo Accacio da Gama	Anderson.
* Saruplál Bálakrám Shribástam	Farish,
* Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A.	Carnac & Exhibition.
* Balvant Gopál Bháte	Reid.
* Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh	Farish & Exhibition.
* Shántárám Vináyak Kantak.....	Carnac.
* Domingos Bras Valles	Farish.
* Kásam Virji Patel	Reid.
* Robert Bedford	Special allowance granted by Government.

* Passed the First Examination for L.M.

Junior Scholars.

	Foundation.
Hormasji Dádábhái Masáni	Anderson.
Bábá Lakshuman Velinkar	Free.
Náná Dvárkánáth Talpadé	Free.
Temulji Bhikáji Nárimán	Free.
Yashvant Pándurang Godámbe	Free.
Mahádev Yashvant Paránjapyé	Exhibition.
Dosábhái Barjorji Kándáválá	Carnac.
Antonio Manoel DeSouza	Anderson.
Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat	Exhibition.
Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat	Free.
Trimbak Sakhárám Sirválkar	Free.
Thomas Caetano DeSequeira	Farish.
Dhanjisháh Navroji Párak	Free.
Nasarvánji Navroji Khambátá	Anderson.
Nicolao Salvador Da Costa	Government.
Joaquim Vincent Coutinho	Government.
Joseph Pereira	Government.
Anandráo Vithobá Pai	Exhibition.
Krishnáji Gopál Páthak	Govt. & Exhibition.
Santanna Mendes	Free.
Bhálchandra Krishna Bhátavadekar	Government.
John Alcantara Antao	Free.
Abdul Gháni Hakim	Free.
Ignacio Domingos Nunes	Free.
Kaikhusro Sorábji Nárimán	Free.
Ganesh Rámchandra Desái	Free.
Hormasji Behrámji Doctor	Free.
Rastamji Hormasji Nánávati	Free.
Samsudin Jivábhái Sulemáni	Free.
Mancherji Sorábji Postválá	Free.
Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh, B.A.	Government.
Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan, B.A.	Exhibition.
Rámdás Gangádás Saráiyá	Exhibition.
Sorábsháh Hormasji Dántrá	Cowasji J.
Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá	Exhibition.
Luis Joseph Pinto	Government.
Hiráji Jehánghier Khambátá	Free.
Mahádev Dádset Khadé	Government.
Timothy McLoughlin	Special allowance granted by Government.
John Thomas DeCunha	Free.
Pascoal Manoel DaSilva	Free.

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

	Foundation.
Rastamji Pestanji Bharuchá	Government.
Bejanji Pestanji Bonnott.....	Free.
Navroji Kharshedji Antiá	Free.
Phirozsháh Jamshedji Damaniá	Free.
Philip DeConceicao	Free.
Shridhar Moreshvar Joshi.	Free.
Dominic Anthoney Gomes	Free.
Ardesir Dinsháh Mehtá	Cowasji J.
Luis D'Mello	Government.
Bellarmino Lobo	Free.
Josep Maria DeGa.	Jamkhandi.
Lucien Augusto	Free.
Ganpatráo Lakshuman Karmarkar ...	Free.

VII. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865).

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into three Departments.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

Students who are educated through the medium of the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

Vernacular students who prosecute their studies in the College and the workshops attached to it with the object of becoming educated maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Two Fellowships of Rs. 50 each, tenable for 2 years, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per	mensem.
1	„	12	„	„
3	„	10	„	„
1	„	9	„	„
5	„	8	„	„
3	„	7	„	„
4	„	6	„	„
10	„	5	„	„
2	„	4	„	„
2	„	3	„	„

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time

hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any college affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S.

1870.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S.,

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Gopál Raghunáth Mahiskar, Esq., Teacher of the Junior Class.

Vináyak Báji Gokhale, Esq., Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Náráyan Bábáji Joshi, Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Esq., Superintendent Mechanical School.

Graduates.

Fellows.

Khandubhái Gulábbhái Desái, L.C.E.

Anant Náráyan Adarkar, L.C.E.

Graduates holding Scholarships.

* Rámchandra Govind Oka, B.A.

Graduates not holding Scholarships.

Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A.

Under-Graduates not holding Scholarships.

Third Year.

* Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráné.
* Moreshvar Náráyan Bhat.
* Pestanji Dorábji Khandáláválá.
* Ganesh Náráyan Soman.

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* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

SECOND YEAR.

Náráyan Vináyak Dáte.
Pándurang Gopál Gupté
Rámchandra Balvant Támbe.
Mahádev Janárdan Varelkar.
Gustádji Dorábji.

FIRST YEAR.

Bamanji Sorábji.
Prabhákar Janárdan Bhidé.
Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá.
Ardesir Kávasji Modi.
Mánikji Kávasj Arjáni.
Vishvanáth Mohaniráj Dharmádhikári.

FREERE SCHOLAR.

* Abraham Samuel Nágavkar.

Under-Graduates not holding Scholarships.

* Báláji Náráyan Shirgávkar.
Náráyan Bábji Joshi.
Gopál Raghunáth Mahiskar.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumálkar.
Káshináth Dámodar Chavbal.
Vishnu Sadáshiv Mulekar.
Náráyan Pándurang Bhándárkar.
Pándurang Gopináth Gurjar.
Trimbak Venkatesh Jog.
Mancherji Kávasji Nánávati.
Balvant Govind Jámbhekar.
Rámchandra Prabhákar Saranjámé.
Lakshuman Pándurang Karandikar.
Bápu Trimbak Agáshe
Mánikji Hormasji Vajifdár.
Vináyak Krishna Bhátavadekar,
† Henry Rennison.
† Charles Whittell.

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* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

† Draws special allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000	
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000	
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000	
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.....	„	5,000	
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ..	„	10,000	
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500	
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000	
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000	
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship	„	5,000	
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000	
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500	
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship	„	5,000	
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500	
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship....	„	7,500	
				1,15,000

Brought over.. ..Rs. 1,15,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs. 1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„ 1,200	
III.	University Library Building Fund	„ 2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.	„ 2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University..	„ 1,200	
			5,02,400
		Total.. ..Rs.	6,17,400

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	741 7 0	1869 May 31.	By amount paid to Mr. Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A., being the 2nd instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	400 0 0
April 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1868 to 31st March 1869..	70 0 0	Oct. 4.	„ ditto ditto being the 3rd instalment of ditto ...	400 0 0
July 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1868 to 30th June 1869 ...	40 0 0			
Aug. 17.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1869	290 0 0			800 0 0

Oct. 28.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March to 30th September 1869	70	0	0	1870 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	741	7	0
1870. Feb. 18.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1869	40	0	0					
March 1.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st August 1869 to 1st February 1870	290	0	0					
	Total Rupees.	1,541	7	0		Total Rupees.	1,541	7	0

April 1*st*, 1870.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay .	835 11 11	1869 Oct. 5.	By amount paid to the Mint Master for preparing a Gold Medal for Mr. Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A., in 1868 ...	193 11 6
July 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1868 to 30th June 1869	100 0 0	1870 Mar. 31	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	842 0 5
1870 Jan. 18	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 30th June to 31st December 1869	100 0 0			
	Total Rupees	1,035 11 11		Total Rupees	1,035 11 11

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

19 Bc

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	415 7 0	1869 Dec. 1.	By amount paid to Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A., being the first half-yearly instalment of the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship for 1869-70..	200 0 0
July 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55), from 31st December 1868 to 30th June 1869.....	100 0 0			
Aug. 17.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Governmen 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43), from 1st February to 1st August 1869.....	100 0 0	1870 Mar. 28.	„ Ditto ditto being the second half-yearly instalment of ditto	200 0 0
1870 Jan. 18.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55), from 30th June to 31st December 1869	100 0 0			
	Carried forward...	715 7 0		Carried forward...	400 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
			1870	Brought forward...	400 0 0
	Brought forward...	715 7 0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	415 7 0
1870 Mar. 1.	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43), from 1st August 1869 to 1st February 1870	100 0 0			
	Total Rupees	815 7 0		Total Rupees	815 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	594	4	3
Aug. 17.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Note of 1842-43), from 1st February to 1st August 1869	100	0	0
1870 Mar. 1.	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 1st August 1869 to 1st February 1870.....	100	0	0
	Total Rupees	794	4	3

CR.

Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1870 Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	794	4	3
	Total Rupees	794	4	3

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1870. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1869		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,181 13 4		By amount paid for one Cheque Book of 50 cheques	3 2 0
June 15	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent Promissory Note of 1859-60) from 30th November 1868 to 31st May 1869 .....Rs. 275 0 0 *Deduct*—Income Tax on ditto ... „ 2 12 0	272 4 0		By amount paid to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st March 1869 to 16th December 1869, at Rs. 25 per month	237 14 5
ept. 28	„ Amount received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, on account of the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships	550 0 0		„ Ditto to Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendsé, from ditto to 31st March 1870, at Rs. 25 per month	300 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Narayan Bálkrishna Godbolé, from ditto to ditto, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0

Dec.	22	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1869 ...	275	0	0		„ Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bhikáji Agáshe, from ditto to ditto, at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
1870 Jan.	27	„ Amount received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, on account of the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships	550	0	0		„ Ditto to Mr. Pándurang Chintámanipethkar, from ditto to ditto, at Rs. 25 per month	300	0	0
							„ Ditto to Mr. Ganesh Janárdan Agáshe, for the months of January and February 1870, at Rs. 25 per month	50	0	0
							„ Ditto to Mr. Gopál Vishnu Rájvade for 26 days of January and for February 1870, at Rs. 20 per month	36	12	5
								1,407	12	10
						1870 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,421	4	6
		Total Rupees	2,829	1	4		Total Rupees	2,829	1	4

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	484 7 0	1869.	By amount paid to Mr. Saváilál Govindrám Desái, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st March to 31st December 1869, at the rate of Rs. 15 per month	150 0 0
April 14.	„ Interest on Rupees 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1868 to 31st March 1869	90 0 0	1870 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	514 7 0
Oct. 28.	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 31st March to 30th September 1869.....	90 0 0			
	Total Rupees	664 7 0		Total Rupees	664 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

VII.—COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869. Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	295 7 0	1869. June 10.	By amount paiy to Cowasjee Jehanghierji Read money, Esq., C.S.I., being the interest due on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st May to 1st November 1867	100 0 0
May 5.	„ Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1868 to 1st May 1869.....	100 0 0	Aug. 12.	„ Amount paid to Mr. Michael McDermott being the first half yearly instalment of this Scholarship for 1869-70.....	100 0 0
	Carried forward...	395 7 0		Carried forward...	200 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward...	395 7 0		Brought forward ..	200 0 0
Nov. 20	To Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st May to 1st November 1869	100 0 0	Feb. 2.	By amount paid to Mr. Michael McDermott being the second half-yearly instalment of this Scholarship for 1869-70.....	100 0 0
					300 0 0
			Mar. 31	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	195 7 0
	Total Rupees	495 7 0		Total Rupees	495 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1870. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR.

University Registrar.

VIII.—KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	473 5 11	1869 July 5	By amount paid for renewing fee on Government Notes	2 0. 0
Oct. 18.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	125 0 0	Aug. 2	„ One Cheque Book of 25 cheques.	1 9 0
			„ 4	„ paid to the *Times of India*, for advertisement charges .....Rs. 86 8 0	
				„ Ditto to the *Bombay Gazette*, for ditto.....Rs. 74 13 0	
					161 5 0
					164 14 0
			1870 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	433 7 11
	Total Rupees	598 5 11		Total Rupees	598 5 11

April 1*st*, 1870.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 18*th October* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			
1869 Oct. 18	To amount of Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	125 0 0	1869 Oct. 19	By amount paid for Deposit Fee on one Government Note for safety	1 0 0
			1870 Mar. 31	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	124 0 0
	Total Rupees	125 0 0		Total Rupees	125 0 0

April 1*st*, 1870.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 16*th October* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1869.		Rs. a. p.	1869.		Rs. a. p.
Oct. 16.	To amount of Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869.	200 0 0	Oct. 18.	By amount paid for Deposit Fee on three Government Notes	3 0 0
			„ 19.	„ Ditto for a Stamp	2 0 0
			.....	„ Ditto for Registration Fee ...	0 8 0
			1870.		5 8 0
			Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	194 8 0
	Total Rupees	200 0 0		Total Rupees	200 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR.
University Registrar.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 16*th December* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1869		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
Dec. 16	To amount of Interest on Rupees 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1867 to 30th June 1869	90 0 0	Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	120 0 0
1870 Jan. 18	„ Ditto ditto from 30th June to 31st December 1869	30 0 0			
	Total Rupees	120 0 0		Total Rupees	120 0 0

For the Board of Accounts.
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND

(Rs. 1,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	10,373 13 11	1869 Nov. 17	By amount paid to the National Bank of India for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of Rs. 11,100 at 108¾ and for interest due thereon ..	12,175 13 3
Oct. 18	„ Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	2,500 0 0	.....	„ ditto for Deposit Fee on Government Notes	3 0 0
					12,178 13 3
	Carried forward .	12,873 13 11		Carried forward	12,178 13 3

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 16*th December* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1869		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
Dec. 16	To amount of Interest on Rupees 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1867 to 30th June 1869	90 0 0	Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	120 0 0
1870 Jan. 18	„ Ditto ditto from 30th June to 31st December 1869	30 0 0			
	Total Rupees	120 0 0		Total Rupees	120 0 0

For the Board of Accounts.
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND

(Rs. 1,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869. Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	10,373 13 11	1869 Nov. 17.	By amount paid to the National Bank of India for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of Rs. 11,100 at 108⅜ and for interest due thereon...	12,175 13 3
Oct. 18.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	2,500 0 0	.....	„ ditto for Deposit Fee on Government Notes	3 0 0
					12,178 13 3
	Carried forward ..	12,873 13 11		Carried forward ..	12,178 13 3

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869	Brought forward...	12,873 13 11	1870	Brought forward...	12,178 13 3
Dec. 30.	To Interest on Rs. 1,100 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869.	27 8 0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	722 8 8
	Total Rupees.	12,901 5 11		Total Rupees	12,901 5 11

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1870. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

II.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

(Rs. 2,00,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
1869		Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	25,284	1	10
Oct. 18	„ Interest on Rs. 2,10,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	5,250	0	0
Dec. 30	„ Interest on Rs. 20,000 (in Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	500	0	0
	Total Rupees	31,034	1	10

CR.

Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
1869		Rs.	a.	p.
Nov. 17	By amount paid to the National Bank of India for Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes for Rupees 25,000 at 108⅜ and for interest due thereon	27,861	1	10
„ 26.	„ Ditto Deposit Fee on three Government Notes for safety	3	0	0
		27,864	1	10
1870 Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	3,170	0	0
	Total Rupees	31,034	1	10

For the Board of Accounts.

April 1*st*, 1870. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

III.—THE RAJABAI TOWER (WITH CLOCK AND PEAL OF BELLS).

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
1869		Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	24,489	13	8
June 15.	„ Interest on Rs. 68,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1868 to 31st May 1869 ...	1,853	0	0
Oct. 18.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,43,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869	3,587	8	0
Dec. 22.	„ Interest on Rs. 68,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1869	1,870	0	0
	Carried forward...	31,800	5	8

CR.

Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
1869		Rs.	a.	p.
Nov. 10.	By amount paid for renewing Government Promissory Notes ...	1	0	0
„ 17.	„ Ditto to the National Bank of India for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 25,000 at 108¾ and for interest due thereon.	27,611	1	10
„ 26.	„ Ditto for Deposit Fee on Four Government Notes.....	4	0	0
	Carried forward ..	27,616	1	10

Dec.	30.	To Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 28th February to 31st August 1869.....	250	0	0	Mar. 31. By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	4,434	3 10
		Total Rupees	32,050	5	8	Total Rupees	32,050	5 8

For the Board of Accounts,
April 1*st*, 1870. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR.,
University Registrar.

IV.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1869 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	1870 Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	16 7 0
	Total Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1869-70.

THE NINTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees, was held on Tuesday, the 11th January 1870, at five o'clock, in the Town Hall. The members of the Senate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession, were :—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

Deans.

*K. M. Chatfield, B.A.
The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.

Syndics.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
Bháu Dáji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
F. S. Stedman, Esq.
F. J. Candy, M.A.

Board of Accounts.

The Honourable Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
George Foggo, Esq.

Registrar.

James Taylor, Esq.

Members of Council.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable
Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable A. B. Warden.
The Honourable James Gibbs.
The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable A. H. Campbell.
The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

Chiefs and Sirdars.

Rámchandra Ráo Appá Sáheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.

Fellows.

Sorábji Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire.
Náráyan Dinánáthji, Esquire.
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
The Reverend W. Maule, S.C.L.
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esquire.
Bhagwándás Purshotamdás, Esquire.
The Rev. Dhanjibhái Nouroji
N. Fernandes, Esquire.
J. King, M.A.
Sorábji Pestonji Framji, Esquire.
Venáyekráo Vásudevji, Esquire.
Venáyekráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett, Esquire.
Dádobá Pándurang, Esquire.
Mahádev Govind Ránadé, M.A., LL.B.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
Dossábhái Frámji, Esquire.
T. B. Kirkham, Esquire.
E. H. Percival, Esquire, C.S.
Dastur Peshuton Byrámji.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
Vásudev Pándurang, Esquire.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
I. B. Lyon, Esquire.
Phírozsháh Merváṇji Mehtá, M.A.
Bál Mangesh Wágle, M.A., LL.B.

Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
Dhirajlál Dalpatrám, G.G.M.C.
Dhirajlál Mathurádás, Esquire.
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
W. Gray, M.B.
Khanderáo Chimanráo Bedarkar, LL.P.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Shántárám Náráyan, Esquire.
Atmárám Pándurang, G.G.M.C.
C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.
S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
W. S. Eccles, Esquire,
Karsandás Mulji, Esquire.
The Rev. R. Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
Nauroji Fardunji, Esquire.
Cursetji Nasarvánji Cámá, Esquire.
Gopál Ráoji Tilak, L.C.E.
Harichandra Sadáshivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
W. F. Knapp, Esquire,
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E.
Náná Moroji, Esquire.
T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
Raghunáth Náráyan Khoté, Esquire.
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
Rahimtuláh Muhámmed Sayáni M.A., LL.B.
F. R. S. Wyllie, Esquire, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Colonel M. K Kennedy, R.E., rising, supplicated the first Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—On behalf of Anant Náráyan Adarkar, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the Certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for his admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question—"Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said "This Grace is passed."

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of each of the other candidates for the Degrees of

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, K.M. Chatfield, B.A., supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and the Dean of the Faculty of Law, The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented each Candidate separately in the following words :—

"MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—I present to you (stating Candidate's name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (stating the particular Degree), to which I pray he may be admitted."

And the Vice-Chancellor answered in the following form of words—"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the Candidate's name and College) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree); and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Vice-Chancellor at the same time presented the Candidate with the Certificate of his Degree.

When all the Degrees had been similarly conferred, the Vice-Chancellor presented to Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A., the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for his Essay on the subject selected for 1868, *viz.* : "A Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India."

The Vice-Chancellor also presented the Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 200, to Jahánghiershâh Erachshâh Kohiyár, of Elphinstone College, and the Ellis Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to Vishnu Keshav Kunté, of His Highness the Maháráj Holkar Madrissa, Indore.

The Registrar then made Declaration of the Degrees as follows :—"I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred."

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

SECOND CLASS.

Anant Náráyan Adarkar ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Gangádhar Anant Bhat, M.A.... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Khandubhái Gulábbhái Desái ... Poona Civil Engineering College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Atchyut Náráyan Ajgávkar..... Deccan College.
Rámchandra Govind Angal..... Deccan College.
Anandráo Sakhárám Barvé ..... Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Sábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis ..... Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh ..... Deccan College.
Dáyábhái Motirám Jahágirdár..... Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Parashurám Joshi ..... Deccan College.
Hari Bhagvant Keskar... ..... Elphinstone College.
Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá ..... Deccan College.
Barzorji Jamshedji Kolá ..... Elphinstone College.
Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháre ..... Elphinstone College.
Ghelábhái Mániklál Laiválá..... Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani ..... Deccan College.
Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávati ..... Elphinstone College.
Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan ..... Deccan College.
Behrámji Frámji Patel..... Elphinstone College.
Manchorji Frámji Patel ..... Elphinstone College.
Báláji Bápuji Sáne ..... Elphinstone College.
Edalji Dorábji Taláti..... Elphinstone College.
Báoji Vásudev Tulu ..... Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

Karshásji Rastamji Dádáchanji, M.A.... Government Law School.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, B.A. ..... Government Law School.
Mansukhlál Mugatlál Munshi, B.A. ... Government Law School.
Ghanashám Nilkant Nádkarni, B.A. ... Government Law School.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A. ..... Government Law School.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji, B. A. ..... Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál ..... Elphinstone College.
Ambálál Sákarlál Desái ..... Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá..... Elphinstone College.
Káshináth Trimbak Telang..... Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following Report :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate, a Report of

the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 12th January 1869.

The Report states the principal results of the University Examinations, the number of Meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, the Endowments to the University, and the more important changes and academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 803 Candidates were examined, of whom 142 passed the Examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools :—

36 By Elphinstone High School.
13 „ Poona High School.
13 „ Ratnágiri High School.
8 „ Baba Gokhle's School, Poona.
7 „ Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
7 „ Surat High School.
7 „ St. Mary's Institution.
6 „ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution
5 „ Ahmedabad High School.
5 „ Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
4 „ Kolhapore High School.
3 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3 „ Surat Irish Mission School.
2 „ Ahmednuggur High School.
2 „ Kattiawar High School.
2 „ H. H. the Maharaj Holkar Madrissa, Indore.
2 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
2 „ Bombay Proprietary School.
1 „ Dhoolia High School.
1 „ Gujarath Provincial College.
1 „ Hydrabad High School.
1 „ Rajkote Anglo-Vernacular School.
1 „ Normal School, Nagpore.
1 „ Free Church Mission Institution, Poona
1 „ Bombay Scottish High School.
1 „ Karachi Mission School; and the remaining
7 had been under Private Tuition.

Of these, 20 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 1 in Latin, 4 in Portuguese, 45 in Maráthi, 52 in Gujaráthi,

6 in Canarese, and 1 in Sindhi; 95 Candidates were Hindus, 29 Parsis, 9 Portuguese, 4 Europeans, 2 Indo-Britons, 1 a Sindhi, 1 a Jew, and 1 a Muhammedan.

First Examination in Arts.—There were 100 Candidates, and 34 passed the Examination. Of these, 25 were from Elphinstone College, and 9 from the Deccan College; 26 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 1 a European, 1 a Sindhi, and 1 a Muhammedan. Of the 100 Candidates, 23 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 10 Latin, and 1 Arabic. In special subjects of the Examination, 13 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—Forty-six Candidates were examined, of whom 20 passed, all in the Second Class; 14 being Hindus, and 6 Parsis. Of the Candidates, 13 were from Elphinstone College, 6 from the Deccan College, and 1 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 6 selected Latin as their second language, 9 Sanskrit, 3 Maráthi, and 2 Gujaráthi. Of selected subjects, 13 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 14 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 11 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 16 in Political Economy, and 3 in History.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 3 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination in English and Latin in the Second Class; he was a Parsi from Elphinstone College.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only one Candidate, and he failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Two Candidates were examined, of whom one, a Hindu from Elphinstone College, passed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 16 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 6 passed the Examination, and were placed in the Second Division. Two were Parsis, and four Hindus.

First Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 9 Candidates from Grant College, of whom 5 passed the Examination; 2 being Hindus, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Muhammedan. One of them was placed in the First Division

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 5 Candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College Of these 4 passed, and they were placed in the Second Division. Two were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Jew.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 7 Candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, 3 of whom passed the Examination, and were placed in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The Syndicate have pleasure in announcing to the Senate that this Medal has, for the first time since the institution of the Endowment, been awarded, on the recommendation of the Judges appointed to examine the competitive Essays on the subject selected for 1868,—viz. "A Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India," to Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A., of Elphinstone College.

For the Medal for 1869, the subject selected was "The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country." Four Essays were sent in, and the Medal has been awarded to Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., of Deccan College.

The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—There was only one competitor for this, Káshináth Trimbak Telang, B.A., of Elphinstone College. The Examiners found him "deserving of reward for special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar;" and the Scholarship was accordingly awarded to him.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—The subject announced by the Syndicate for this prize for 1869, was the "Indus." Nine competitive Poems were sent in, and the prize has been awarded to Jehánghiershâh Erachshâh Kohiyár, of Elphinstone College.

The Jagonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—Fifty-seven Candidates were examined. The first Scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem and tenable for 3 years, was awarded to Ganesh Janárdan Agáshe, of Poona High School; and the second, of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for 3 years, to Gopál Vishnu Rájvadé, of Ratnágiri High School.

The Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin Scholarship.—This Scholarship was awarded to Thomas Antonio DeMonte, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the last Matriculation Examination.

The Ellis Prize.—The first prize under this new Endowment (hereafter referred to), consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Vishnu Keshav Kunté of His Highness the Maharaj Holkar Madrissa, Indore, for his having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the *Maráthi* language.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

Since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, the aggregate number of Meetings of the University has been 45, of which 5 have been meetings of the Senate, 20 of the Syndicate, 2 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of Law, 4 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 2 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering; the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, Regulations for the David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship and the Ellis Prize were made by the Senate and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. Alterations in the subjects of the First and Second L. M. Examinations were also made and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. In the Arts Examinations the *vivâ voce* in Mathematics at the First Examination in Arts, and the *vivâ voce* in all the voluntary subjects at the B. A. Examination, have been abolished.

ENDOWMENTS.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—The Honourable A. D. Sassoon's offer at the last Convocation, of Rs. 5,000 in 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the founding of a Hebrew Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, was accepted at a Meeting of the Senate held on the 30th January 1869, with the best thanks of the University.

James Berkley Gold Medal.—Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr.

James Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "James Berkley Gold Medal" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal.

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Ellis Prize.—The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent. for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, as a token, from the Honourable B. H. Ellis, of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.—The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Wagheers. At the last Annual Meeting of the Senate it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government Five per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in Kattiawar, for the Foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as fellows :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—I am sure we all deeply regret the absence on this occasion of our Governor, the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, our Chancellor. The deep interest which His Excellency takes in the prosperity of the University; his ready, eloquent, and effective advocacy of its claims; and the encouragement which he gives to it in various ways, we most highly appreciate. We all deeply sympathise with the object of his absence, that of welcoming, along with our distinguished Viceroy, the Earl Mayo, and the other magnates of this great country, the second son of our most Gracious and Illustrious Queen Victoria to the shores of India. We ourselves (I venture to speak not only for this large assembly, but for the whole of the West of India) most cordially join in that welcome. We, the dwellers on "Cambay's strand," unite our most cordial felicitations with those of our fellow-subjects sojourning near "Ganges' golden wave" on the arrival, in this distant land, of our Sailor Prince, who is gracefully carrying the expression of the imperial and personal interest of Her Majesty in all Her subjects to the remotest places of the globe. We go further than this, and humbly beg His Royal Highness to spare as much time as he conveniently can for this most populous and rapidly growing city, with its numerous and diversified tribes and tongues congregated together, with its capacious and beautiful harbour, with a commerce the most valuable of the "Greater Britain," needing the protection of the Royal Navy, with most curious and instructive antiquities within easy reach, some of which extend back beyond the Christian era, and with the most picturesque and sublime scenery in its neighbouring isles, hills, and mountains.

Before making a few general remarks on our University and its varied studies, and the prospects of education in India, especially in its higher departments, I shall briefly advert to the report which has now been read, by order of the Syndicate, by our valued Registrar, Mr. Taylor. That report, generally speaking, we must all feel to be satisfactory and even gratifying. The only qualification which some may be disposed to make of this remark may have reference to the results of one or two of the examinations held this season, which have not altogether come up to our expectations. It has certainly been a disappointment, for example, to the public as well as to ourselves that, of 803

candidates who presented themselves for matriculation, only 142 have successfully passed the examination, while of 600 candidates last year, 250 passed; and that of 100 undergraduates who presented themselves at the First Examination in Arts, only 34 have passed this year, while of 77 Candidates last year, 40 passed. I am not prepared to say or insinuate in this place, that any fault exists in any quarter in connection with these results. Possibly the great body of the candidates who appeared for trial were on no reasonable expectancy fit for entrance into the University. Possibly some incidental errors of system may have been made by some of the examiners (competent and conscientious though they assuredly are) either in constructing their questions or assigning their marks. The time allotted for answering each paper is only three hours, and demands should not be made in excess of this time. Candidates are entitled to the benefit of each of their answers in so far as they are correct, while deductions, of course, are to be made for errors and defects. Possibly the instructions given to the examiners by the Syndicate should be extended, or a conference of certain classes of examiners, as of those both in the first and second languages, before the questions to be given are printed, and before the results of examination are declared. Translations made from English into the Oriental languages, and from the Oriental languages into English, are certainly a test of the knowledge of English, as well as are the questions put and answered only in English. Our most satisfactory examination in Arts this year was that for the degree of B. A., at which 20 of 46 candidates passed. The other examinations do not require any special remark. The public, I think, may have confidence, from the very strictness practised, in the proficiency of our graduates, to whatever faculty they belong. I distinctly see, both from the feeling which I observe among students and the improving appearances of the colleges, a great increase of graduates in Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering, who doubtless will promptly obtain employment and remuneration for the services which they may render to Government or the community.

All our prizes and scholarships, we have reason to believe, have been salutary stimulants of study and exertion during the past year, a circumstance which must be pleasing to their liberal founders. The essay which gained the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1868 is a very creditable production. Though it is not an object with our University to give instruction in the

more mechanical of the fine arts, for which we have in Bombay a separate school, founded and endowed by the Jamsetjee family, we have given encouragement to the study of architecture, in connection with engineering, by prescribing the subject of this essay. We have done this, remembering the architectural achievements of India in past ages, and that still

"——ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

The physical geography of India, viewed in connection with its history, the subject of the essay for 1869, belongs to our course of instruction. Our Sanskrit Scholarships, endowed by Mr. Bhagawandas Purushottamdas, and by Mr. Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankarshet, and our Latin Scholarship endowed by Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., have proved to be very useful. So, doubtless, will be the prize in books established through the liberality of one of our European Fellows, the Honourable Mr. Ellis, who will be long remembered in the Bombay Presidency as a wise, faithful, and efficient administrator, and as the first successful advocate of an educational cess for this country.

The Sassoon endowment for a Hebrew Scholarship was noticed at last Convocation. The regulations formed for that scholarship will, we hope, encourage the study of a most ancient language, on the highest grounds of undying importance.

Most gratifying to all our feelings is the commemoration through this University of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, one of our first Fellows. Looking at the Sahyádri Mountains (literally, the "Range of Difficulty") in our neighbourhood, with the courageous eye of true practical science, he determined to do his best to carry over them a pathway for our steam-carriages, acting perseveringly on the determined resolution,

"Inveniam viam aut faciam."

His efforts, through the aid of Providence, were crowned with the success which we all appreciate; and we now surmount, what at one time were the almost unpassable barrier-walls of the Dakhan, in about an hour and a quarter, luxuriously seated in fleet conveyances, with nothing to do by ourselves but to look out from the windows of our convenient apartments, and admire in our ascent the sublimities of height added to height, and depth added to depth, and clothed with all the diversified vegetable drapery of the tropics. It is pleasing to remember

the delight which Mr. Berkley took in the work of himself and his able associates as it advanced; and how eloquently and forcibly he descanted upon it in this hall before the Mechanics' Institution, of which he was the president and ornament, and before the public of Bombay.

With respect for the judicious liberality of the Chiefs of Junágadh and Navánagar, and with tender interest in the loss of the young but promising and brave officers Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell at the Tobar Hill, we must contemplate the endowment which their Highnesses have offered and we have accepted.

I hope that the regulations, now due, for the Gold Medal in Law, commemorative of the late Honourable Mr Justice Forbes, one of the most accomplished members of our Civil Service, and the ingenious, inquisitive, and successful historian of Gujarát, who has done for that interesting and important province what Colonel Tod has done for Rajputáná, will soon be submitted to the Senate.

Since I came into this room there has been put into my hands a gold medal denominated the Chancellor's Medal, and presented to us by Sir Seymour FitzGerald. It is a very beautiful and massive medal; and reflects much credit on the Bombay Mint, where it was executed. I am sure it will be highly appreciated by the youth of this University, and I hope that when we meet here next year, the Chancellor himself will have it in his power to put into the hands of some successful student this token of his high regard for this University.

To advert now to more general matters connected with our University: I would say that the list of our Fellows represents every class of the community, European and Native, able to do it service, including, besides those appointed *jure dignitatis*, gentlemen of University culture and training; of intimate acquaintance with the Oriental languages, manners, and customs; of legal, scientific, medical, and engineering skill and experience; of special influence in large sections of the native community; of generous liberality to the University as an institution; of qualification as examiners of our entrants and candidates for degrees; and of marked success in our own graduation, or of local academical distinction before this University was formed. Now, when we have obtained such an extended constituency as that which we possess, the annual appointments to the Senate need not perhaps be so large as they have been

for some years past. It is a great mistake to appoint to our fellowship gentlemen, whether Natives or Europeans, for the mere enhancement of their social position in the community.

Our bye-laws regulating our curriculum of study have been very carefully framed, and should not be interfered with without much deliberate consideration, and without being subjected to the test of experience. I think that for our matriculation examination the prescription of a course of reading in general history in one or other of our most approved authors (as Fraser-Tytler, Dr. Schmitz, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. White) would be better, because more comprehensive and generalized, than the prescription by the Syndicate of the four select histories of Greece, Rome, England, and India, now in use. To this general history I think we should add, under the heading of "General Knowledge," some elementary knowledge of the classification of animals, and of the geological formations revealed in the crust of the earth. Dr. Oldham, the able and enterprising head of the Geological Survey of India, has justly complained to the Government of India of the want of even the most rudimental knowledge of natural history on the part of many who might otherwise find employment connected with that survey, profitable both to themselves and the State. Independently of the improvement of their observational powers, our young men, by such a study of the works of God as I now venture to recommend, would confer great advantages on their native land. We may be assured that the mineral resources of India will not be fully discovered and brought to light till the sons of India themselves receive at least such an amount of elementary instruction as that at which I have just hinted. I may venture to say, from personal knowledge, that His Excellency the Viceroy feels much interest in this matter, as he does in everything likely to call forth the natural resources of this great and marvellous country.

After our next examinations no cognizance, according to our present bye-laws, will be taken of the vernacular languages of India in connection with our higher examinations. In common with some of our best linguists and educationists, European and Native, I personally regret this circumstance, though I cordially rejoice in the signal success which has attended our introduction and extended use of the classical languges both of the West and of the East. Of these classical languages the best for style, and the simple, chaste, and appropriate expression of thought, are the Latin and Greek; the best for philological science and

research is the Sanskrit; the best (as an ancient tongue) for elevation and sublimity, the Hebrew, with its cognates; and the best for richness, power and delicacy, and universality of application, the English, drawn from many sources. We deliberately include the English among the classical languages. Jacob Grimm has justly pronounced it one of the most noble ever used for human utterance. It contains wonderful and undying creations and compositions, such as those of our Shakespeare and Milton, which will be read and studied to the ends of the earth. I much regret that we have not yet included the Persian in the list of our prescribed classical languages. The proposal to put it in this position was lost in the Senate only by a single vote; and it may be yet renewed with the prospect of success, as some who voted against it are prepared to withdraw from it their opposition. Let all dubitants in this case listen to what Max Müller says of the Persian :—"As to Persian; this was long the language of the most civilized and most advanced nation in Asia. In the first centuries of the Islam, Persians were the teachers of Arabs, and among the early Arabic authors many names are found of Persian origin. Persian literature again was the only source whence, in the East, a taste for the more refined branches of poetry could be satisfied, whether through originals or by the medium of translations. In fact, Persian was for a long time the French of Asia, and it is still used there as the language of diplomatic correspondence. Hence many terms connected with literary subjects, or referring to other occupations of a society more advanced in civilization, are of Persian, *i.e.*, of Arian, origin." To this it has to be added, that the principal Muhammadan histories of India are in Persian; and that many Persian words are found in the Urdu, Kurdish, Turkish, and other Caucasian languages. It affords abundant scope for study, from the grand epic of Firdausi of the commencement of the eleventh century down to the latest authors of Ispahan and Teheran. It is through it that we have to arrive at the definite meaning of many Zend and Pehlvi words still but imperfectly understood.

Of our professional studies, legal, medical, and engineering, modifications founded on experience will doubtless require from time to time to be made. A new degree in Law, that of Licentiate in Law, has been asked by some of our undergraduates. It will, I presume, be the duty of the Faculty of Law to advise us, in the first instance at least, as to the disposal of this application. I hope that the Faculty of Civil Engineering

will receive important accessions by the introduction into it of the eminent professional gentlemen just nominated members of our Senate by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I would now, in conclusion, say a word on the progress of the higher education in Western India, during the forty-one years that I have been connected with this country. I may say that I witnessed its commencement, for when I arrived in this place there were only about eighty native boys learning the rudiments of English in the Native Education Society's School patronized by Government, and about the same number in private seminaries in the town and island. I remember hearing the gallant, generous, brave and learned soldier, and accomplished and successful political officer, Sir John Malcolm, encouraging the native gentlemen to persevere in the work thus feebly begun, that there might be a constituency for the Elphinstone Professors, selected from home, when they might arrive. I remember welcoming to Bombay the first Elphinstone professor, Dr. John Harkness, who was among my own fellow-students and friends at the University of Edinburgh, as were Mr. Eisdale the first academical instructor in English and the western sciences in Puna, and Dr. Morehead, the first Principal of our Grant Medical College. At his first lecture, which was an excellent one, Dr. Harkness had present, with others, only some half dozen of students, a couple of whom were lent to him for the occasion from the Mission Institution which I myself had before this been instrumental in founding. The original supply of students for the higher or Collegiate Department of the Elphinstone, or Government Institution, was principally the production of two most accomplished and devoted teachers from Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Henderson, afterwards constituted professors, and of whose success in teaching, united with that of Dr. Harkness and Mr. Orlebar, a mathematical professor from Oxford, such men as Dr. Bháu Dáji and Messrs. Dádobá Pándurang and Vináyak Vásudev are the monuments, as Professor Keru Lakshuman Chhatré, one of the most accomplished and advanced mathematicians in India, is of Mr. Eisdale's work at Puna. For what has followed all this, both in this presidency and the neighbouring States, by the multiplication of the most able collegiate instructors, I refer you, gentlemen of the Senate, to the Reports of the late Board of Education, and of the Director of Public Instruction, to the Reports of the various Missionary Institutions and Educational societies, and to our own Calendars. Due preparation was made for the University;

and the University has given a great impulse to the higher education in all our provinces. It has done more than this. It has introduced a great improvement in the quality of that education. The books prescribed embrace the literature and science of the West and East, without those eliminations in deference to prejudice and fear of change which were too often formerly made, especially in the Government seminaries. The consequences are the extension of the knowledge of what is of most importance, a comparison of the different courses of thought and discussion and historical representation, the generation of a more catholic and tolerant spirit, the extension and improvement of the native press and native authorship, the advancement of popular education, embracing that of females, so long neglected, the awakening of salutary inquiry about the duty, the deliverance and the destiny of man, and the commencement and progress of important reforms in the Indian community, having respect both to the present life and that which is to come. With reference to these matters, I was struck with a remark made to me a few years ago by a most acute and observant native gentleman, one of the first Fellows of our University, the late Mr. Jagannáth Shankarshet. "We must be prepared," he said, "to take the natural consequences of education as well as the gift itself." What is here witnessed is perhaps more conspicuously revealed in another of the sister presidencies, I mean that of Bengal. I do not specially allude to any, new religious organizations which have been there formed, on which I do not wish to make any observations in this place, either approbatory or condemnatory. Let us remember that India is an empire with various tribes and tongues of mutual peculiarities, and even uncongenialities, and not a single homogeneous and consolidated nation. It has several distinct and marked centres of diffusive illumination and civilization. Among these Calcutta, the capital of the North-West Provinces, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras are the chief. Let Calcutta and its acute, ingenious and in intellectual life not inactive Babus (I have no sympathy with the exaggerated and distorted caricature of them made by the great Macaulay) act vigorously on Bengal, Behar, Tirahut and Orissa and the interesting and but recently appreciated sub-Himalayan provinces lying to its north and north-east. Let Allahabad, aided by Delhi and Oude, act effectively on the great river valleys, which were once the seats of ancient Indian power and empire. Let Lahore, with its sturdy and determined

races, deal with the whole country, and its environs, of the Panchanada, now the Panjáb, so often referred to in the most ancient Indian song. Let Bombay, with the irrepressible power of its people, occupy itself with the fair provinces of the Mahá-ráshtra, in the fullest sense of the word, whether under European or Native government, the fertile lands of Gujarat, the less productive Sindh, the country of the lower Indus; and let Madras have the whole of the Dravidian provinces to the south, so separated by language from the northern provinces, and in which it has already accomplished no small measure of good. Let us everywhere provoke one another to zeal and good works. Let us be Friends of India to its farthest extent, asking the blessing of God on all our endeavours as an empire, as a people, and as supporters of educational, philanthropic, and divine enterprize, to promote its well-being. Let us who are Britons, particularly remember the providential obligations imposed upon us by our wonderful, and, to a great extent, unsought acquisition of power in this great and wondrous land. Let the diffusion and maintenance of light, life and love be our endeavour, and continuous and bliss-giving work.

Be these thy trophies, QUEEN OF MANY ISLES,
On these high heaven shall shed indulgent smiles.
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall truth divine her tearless victories spread;
Wide and more wide, the heaven-born light shall stream,
New realms from thee shall catch the blissful theme.

The Vice-Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 5,110.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows :—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	,,	1,200
For University Library Building	,,	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	,,	2,00,000
For University Mace.....	,,	1,200
Total...	Rs.	5,02,400

7 Institutions are recognised by the University of Bombay.

1,085 The total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1869-1870.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates.					* Division.		Net Cost to Government.
		Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Parsi.	Mussalman.	Other.	First.	Second.	
													Rs.
Matriculation Examination	835	406	429	94	48	15	95	29	1	2	...	...	6,690
First Examination in Arts.	105	99	6	34	...	1	26	5	1	1	...	...	2,332
B.A. Examination	52	50	2	19	1	...	14	6	...	...	...	†20	2,474
M.A. Examination	7	7	...	2	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	†2	1,798
LL.B. Examination	17	17	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	175
Honours in Law Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
First L.M. Examination.....	11	11	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	4	745
Second L.M. Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
M.D. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
First L.C.E. Examination	5	5	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	1,030
Second L.C.E. Examination	7	7	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	†3	1,301
M.C.E. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total Number of Candidates...	1,039	602	437	167	49	18	147	44	3	4	1	39	16,545

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
† Second Class.

Examination Papers.

1869–70.

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate, at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of any thing are to apply to the Examiners or other Officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the number of your Table and your Name, beginning with Surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the Number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions, and pin them together.

8. Fold the papers and endorse them as follows :—

1st. The number of your Table.
2nd. Your Name, beginning with Surname.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answer, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering, and by the West entrance.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English.
John Nugent, C.S.	In English.
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
The Rev. J. W. Gardner	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.	Part of English *vivâ voce* only.
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	Part of English *vivâ voce* only.
W. Draper, M.A.	Part of English *vivâ voce* only.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	In Latin.
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
J. N. Mendoca, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
Major Thomas Candy	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq.	In Marathi.
The Rev. A. Hazen	In Marathi.
Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	In Marathi.
The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A.	In Gujarathi.
The Rev. J. Wallace	In Gujarathi.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	In Gujarathi.
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	In Canarese.
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	In Hindustani.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	In Persian.
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya	In Sindhi.
J. Macpherson, B.A.	In French.
Andrew Wilson, Esq.	In French.
W. Draper, M.A.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
F. J. Candy, M.A.	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JOHN NUGENT, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following passage :— 20

[*N.B.—Mere word for word substitution will have no value.*]

. . . . . As bees
In Spring time, when the sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters: they among fresh dews and flowers
Fly to and fro; or on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate, and confer
Their state affairs; so thick the aery crowd
Swarm'd and were straiten'd; till, the signal given,
Behold a wonder! They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless, like that pygmean race
Beyond the Indian mount; or faery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees.

2. What prepositions are used respectively with the following verbs and adjectives :—*Cope, dissent, protest, insist, concur, despair, instruct, intent, reckless, adequate, subversive, applicable*? 10

Write brief illustrative sentences.

3. Give the derivation and meaning of the following words :—*Derision, calculation, incarnate, profession, fluctuate, paradox, analogy, matriculation, contagion, poetical.* 10

4. Correct the following sentences where you think them wrong :— 6

(1.) He was grieved at me throwing down my situation at England.

(2.) I and she was attacked by fever since last night.

(3.) This cost him much deal of trouble for my account.

(4.) We can easier walk than we could run.

(5.) Whom do you think came there to see me last night?
(6.) The examiners told I will fail but I shall show to him he mistook to think so.

5. Distinguish between:— 4

(1.) *Authentic* and *genuine.*
(2.) *Discovery* and *invention.*

6. Analyse, according to the subjoined form:— 15

Firmness is a great *virtue* in public affairs; but it has its proper sphere. Conspiracies and insurrections in *which* small minorities are engaged, the out-breakings of popular violence, *unconnected* with *any* extensive project or any durable *principle*, are *best* repressed by vigour and decision. To shrink from *them* is to make them formidable.

Sentence.	Kind of sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.

Parse the words in italics.

7. Give two meanings of each of the following words:— 10

Defile, date, bar, dam, spring, rest, cleave, race, watch, design.

8. Write the past tense and perfect participle of each of the following verbs:— 5

Lose, loose, sit, set, see, saw, lie, lay, strike, stroke.

9. Turn into the narrative form of expression:— 10

"It was not of myself," said she, "that I purposed to speak, when I beheld you from the summit of yonder grey rock, and came down the path to meet with you. My fortunes are fixed beyond change. For myself I have ceased to feel much."

10. Define the terms *metre, epic, elegiac, rhyme,* and *rhythm.* 10

What is meant by *Iambic,* and what by *Blank* verse? Give examples of each.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. W. GARDNER.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account, biographical and historical, of any three of the following:— 10

Columbus, Luther, Pausanias, Julius Cæsar, Lord Clive.

2. State by what claims Henry IV. ascended the throne of England, and narrate the principal events of his reign. 10

Name the chief Mogul Emperors of India, and describe the character and reign of Akbar.

3. Give a brief statement of— 10

The career of Alexander the Great, and the partition of his dominions on his death; or

The English Revolution of 1688; or

The overthrow of the power of the Marathas.

4. Give the dates of the following events:— 8

Battle of Assaye.
Battle of Agincourt.
Treaty of Bassein.
Execution of Mary Queen of Scots;

and assign events in English History to the following dates:—

1403 A.D.
1314
1346
1471
1660

5. Describe— 12

a. The course of Hannibal from the time he entered Italy till he left the country.

b. The occasion and consequences of the interference of Edward I. in the affairs of Scotland.

6. Draw a map of Italy, marking the mountain chains, the principal rivers, and the following cities—Rome, Venice, Genoa, Naples, Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Parma, Padua, Modena, Turin, Milan, Vicenza, Ravenna, Savona, Ancona, Leghorn, Brindisi, Bari, and Cosenza. 12

7. Describe shortly the principal physical features of the province of Bengal, its main products, and the habits and employments of its population. 10

8. What is a volcano? Mention the regions of the world in which volcanic agency is most frequently manifested at the present day. 8

9. It is eleven o'clock in the morning at Bombay. Where is it noon, where is it one in the afternoon, and where is it ten in the morning? 8

10. What are the principal lakes and rivers of European Russia? Describe the course of the latter, and mention their length. 12

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join the words in the following sentences by the rules of *Sandhi*, giving the rules in the cases marked with an asterisk:— 10

त्रिष्टुभ्* हि ताः आहरत् । मधुलिह्*संततिः तस्मिन्*चन्दपादपे* अस्ति । भवत्यौ अत्र वर्तेते* इति अहम् आश्रमे आसीनम् ऋषिम् अकथयम् । प्रजाः अस्माभिः रञ्जयितव्याः । गङ्गा ऋषिम् नमति । सम्राज्आदिष्टाः ऋत्विजः ऋच्हीनम् कर्म अकार्षुः ।

2. Give the Nominative, feminine and neuter, and Accusative and Instrumental, masculine, of चिक्रीवस्, जगन्वस् and उपेयिवस्. 7

3. Give the Accusative and Instrumental of प्रत्यच् (*masc.* and *neut.*) अनडुह्, मूर्धन्, प्रेयस् (*masc.* and *neut.*) अहन् and गो. 8

4. Decline त्रि *masc.* and *fem.* and चतुर् *masc.* and *fem.*, and give the singulars of the Genitive and Locative of पति, सेनानी, स्त्री, स्वयंभू, पुनर्भू, दधि, वधू, and रुचि. 10

5. What are the characteristics of the ten conjugations? Give the third person of the Imperfect of दुह्, मृज्, शास्, स्तु, भू and शिष् and the Imperative (all persons) of बन्ध्, हि, आप् and कृ. 12

6. Give the Present Tense, third person singular and plural, of चक्ष्, लिह्, ब्रू, सा, पृ 6th conj., हा to go, व्यध्, दंश् and वश्. 8

7. Write down the forms of the third person, singular and plural, and second person singular, of the Perfect of यज्, भ्राज्, तॄ, वद्, तन्, वम्, स्मृ and शॄ, and of the third person of the Aorist of यज्, सञ्ज्, रुध्, रुच्, ग्लै and दिश्. 12

8. Frame sentences using an active and a passive verbal form of दुह्, याच्, द्रुह्, दिश्, दा, यज् and of the causal of गम् and विद्. Do not use pronouns. 12

9. Give three instances of Karmadhâraya, Bahuvrîhi, and Samâhâra-Dvandva compounds and dissolve them. 8

10. Correct the following sentences where necessary:— 13

स ऋषिरात्मनः पुत्रमम्बरीषं राजानं गोशतायं विक्रीतः ।

मद्रराजा सेनापत्युः सह विदिशायां गतवान् ।

विश्वामित्रः पुत्रान् भृशं चुकोप तेभ्यः शशाप च ।

महत्सत्त्वः स राजर्षिरिति मां प्रतिभाति ।

स्वाम्याज्ञानुष्ठाने भृत्यो ऽवहितो भवितव्यः ।

काव्यस्य चिकीर्षुः कविर्देवतां स्तौति ।
बालशशीव नयनानन्दकारिणि भर्तरि मृते
सति विराटदुहिता प्राणान् न त्यक्ता ।
तत्र त्वया सावधानः स्थीयताम् ।

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit: **20**

(*a.*) Do not destroy (*rt.* भञ्ज्) all his hopes of prosperity.

(*b.*) The minister has governed (*Aor. of* शास्) the country justly: he is loved by all the people.

(*c*) We have protected (*Aor. of.* पा) you from evil or injury, and you now act the traitor towards us; what could be more mournful?

(*d*) Have you made (*Aor. of* कृ) the ornaments that I told you to make?

(*e*) Indra causes Mâtali to bring (*causal*) Arjuna to heaven in his own car.

(*f*) It is fate that makes sometimes brothers and friends fight (*causal*) with each other.

2. Translate into Sanskrit:— **30**

When Râma and his brother and his wife had travelled a great distance into the forest and crossed many rivers, they at length saw a hermitage which was purified with the clothing and garlands of devotees. There they beheld Sutîkshṇa covered with mud, and his head covered with matted hair; and he was without flesh in consequence of his austerities, and his body was reduced to bones and skin; and he was absorbed in deep meditation. And Râma paid his respects, and the sage Sutîkshṇa embraced him, and addressed him as follows: 'O Râma, has your journey been pleasant?'

3. Translate into English :— 30

कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने कौलिकरथकारौ प्रतिवसतः स्म । तत्र तौ जन्मप्रभृति सहचारिणावास्ताम् । परस्परमतीव स्नेहपरौ सकलस्थानविहारिणौ सदैव कालं नयतः । अथ कदाचित्तत्राधिष्ठाने कस्मिंश्चिद्देवायतने यात्रामहोत्सवः संवृत्तः । तत्र च नटनर्तकचारणसंकुले नानादेशागतजनावृते तौ सहचरौ भ्राम्यन्तौ कांचिद्राजकन्यां करेणुकारूढां सर्वलक्षणसनाथां कञ्चुकिवर्षधरपरिवारितां देवतादर्शनाय समायातां दृष्टवन्तौ । अथासौ कौलिकस्तां दृष्ट्वा विषार्दित इव दुष्टग्रहगृहीत इव कामशरैर्हन्यमानः सहसा भूतले निःपपात । अथ तं तदवस्थमवलोक्य रथकारस्तद्दुःखदुःखित आप्तपुरुषैस्तं समुत्क्षिप्य स्वगृहमानाययत् । तत्र च विविधैः शीतोपचारैश्चिकित्सकोपदिष्टैर्मन्त्रवादिभिरुपचार्यमाणश्चिरात्कथंचित्सचेतनो बभूव ।

4. Translate into English :— 20

अग्निस्तेजो महल्लोके गूढस्तिष्ठति दारुषु ।
न चोपयुङ्क्ते तद्दारु यावन्नोद्दीप्यते परैः ॥
स एव खलु दारुभ्यो यदा निर्मथ्य दीप्यते ॥
तद्दारु च वनं चान्यन्निर्दहत्याशु तेजसा ॥
एवमेव कुले जाताः पावकोपमतेजसः ।
क्षमावन्तो निराकाराः काष्ठे ऽग्निरिव शेरते ॥

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Decline Bos—Respublica—Nix and Cor, and Os (a mouth) and Os (a bone). What adjectives are formed from virgo, cœlum, os, aqua, cras. 9

2. Give the 2nd person perfect and the supine of Veho—Edo—Torqueo—Fero—Sperno— Pasco—Gero. 8

3. Write down the Latin cardinals, ordinals, distributives, and numeral adverbs of the numbers "one," "two," and "four." 6

4. What are the rules for the suffixes which form the comparative and superlative of adjectives? Give instances of irregular comparatives and superlatives. 10

5. Give six prepositions governing the accusative case, and six governing the ablative. Give a sentence in illustration of each. 10

6. Give three examples of each of the following kinds of verbs:— 9

Deponent, desiderative, inchoative, impersonal.

7. Give examples of all the uses of the verb Agere that you remember. 6

8. Give examples— 8

(1). Of a relative coming before the noun to which it refers;

(2). Of an adjective governing the genitive case;

(3). Of a noun in the ablative absolute;

(4). Of a verb in the gerund.

9. Translate:— 10

(1). Hæc sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocris, exercitationis autem maximæ.

(2). Herodotus ille tanta est eloquentia ut me quidem quantum ego Græce scripta intelligere possum magnopere delectat.

(3). Putavi esse censoris, ne longius id serperet providere.

(4). Pergite ut facitis adolescentes, atque in id studium in quo estis incumbite; ut et vobis honori, et amicis utilitati, et reipublicæ emolumento esse positis.

10. Translate— 24

(1). My brother and I are nearly of the same age.

(2). The father declared that his son was happy in having died for his country.

(3). A good name is better than riches.

(4). He is guilty of an atrocious crime.

(5). Although all should be angry, I will say what I think.

(6). This discourse is so plain that all can understand it.

(7). My father and mother are dead.

(8). The wall was struck with lightning.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M. A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 25

Divitiacus respondit; hoc esse miseriorem et graviorem fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum quod soli ne in occulto quidem queri neque auxilium implorare auderent, absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem velut si coram adesset horrerent; propterea quod reliquis tamen fugæ facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatus essent perferendi.

2. Quicunque amisit dignitatem pristinam, 25
Ignavis etiam jocus est in casu gravi.
Defectus annis, et desertus viribus
Leo cum jaceret, spiritum extremum trahens,
Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus
Et vindicavit ictu veterem injuriam:
Infestis Taurus mox confodit cornibus
Hostile corpus. Asinus ut vidit ferum
Impune lædi, calcibus frontem extudit.

At ille exspirans: Fortes indigne tuli
Mihi insultare: te naturæ dedecus,
Quod ferre certe cogor, bis videor mori.

3. Translate into Latin prose:— 50

The courage of the youth was roused by this challenge: and, forgetting his father's command, he rushed to the contest. At the first onset, he dismounted the Tusculan, and stabbed him through the heart. He then returned to his father with the spoils of his enemy. "Challenged," said he, "by a Tusculan, I slew him, and have brought you the spoils." The father ordered the soldiers to be assembled, and in their hearing addressed his son thus:— "Titus Manlius, you have slighted the consular authority; you have fought contrary to orders; and if others should imitate your example, the Roman State would soon be ruined. In order, therefore, that the Republic may sustain no injury from your conduct, you must be punished capitally for your offence." The gallant youth accordingly suffered death for his excessive bravery.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.C.M.C.; J. N. MENDONÇA, G.C.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Alguns nomes só tem singular e outros só plural. Quaes saõ os nomes que só tem singular? Dai exemplos. 5

2. Qual é o plural de *cidadaõ, coraçaõ, maõ, limaõ, cortezaõ, capitaõ, tostaõ; Allemaõ*, e *tabellião*? 10

3. Dai exemplos de comparativos e superlativos que naõ tenham positivo, e de adjectivos que nem tem positivo nem superlativo. 6

4. De que genero saõ os nomes que com uma só terminaçaõ admittem ambos os artigos? Dai exemplos. 5

5. Como se distingue o relativo *qual* do interrogativo *qual*? Explicai com exemplo. 5

6. Quaes saõ as principaes especiaes de verbos? Que é verbo neutro? Dai exemplos d'este. 8

7. Explicai a significaçaõ e o sentido das seguintes phrases:— 10

(*a*) Espiritos varonis em annos taõ verdes.

ex 2

(*b*) A lei divina é o pharol por que nos havemos de reger no mar da vida.

(*c*) Dom Alvaro fez obras que responderam bem ao sangue, opiniaõ, e ao valor.

(*d*) José Estevaõ na prosa dos seus discursos é mais poeta do que muitos que gozam das honras dos validos das musas.

8. Que verbo é *prazer* e como elle se conjuga? 5

9. Como se faz os participios passivos e supinos dos verbos *acceitar, enxugar, isentar, agradecer, eleger, incorrer, abstrahir, expellir, infundir, tingir, e desfazer?* 12

10. De que maneira se muda a oraçaõ da activa para a passiva? Dai exemplo. 12

11. A' que figura da syntaxe pertencem as seguintes phrases, e quaes saõ os termos que se subentendem em cada uma d'ellas:— 7

(*a*) A terra nutre infinitos animaes, o mar grande numero de peixes.

(*b*) De Hespanha as tropas manda Lucidoro,
As de Ethiopia o rapido Alabruno,
As de Numidia o sabio Artemidoro,

(*c*) Bons dias!

(*d*) Que tal?

12. Paraphrascai o seguinte:— 15

"Foraõ rugas e cans no tempo antigo
Veneraçaõ profunda e summo apreço.
Em quanto a varonil robusta idade
Pelejava no campo, e defendia
Nos duros arraiaes os patrios deuses,
Cançada, inerme, a provida velhice
Dava no bom conselho auxilio á patria.
So de graves anciãos constava a curia;
O seu placido nome inda hoje o prova,
Que do corpo *senil* se diz *Senado.*
Annoso era o Juiz, aos annos verdes
Vedando a lei sisuda accesso aos cargos,"

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; J. N. MENDONÇA, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Vêrtei em Inglez o seguinte :— 50

"As paixões do coraçaõ humano, como as divide e numera Aristoteles, saõ onze; mas todas ellas se reduzem a duas capitaes, amor e odio. E estes dous affectos cegos saõ os dous pólos, em que se revolve o mundo, por isso taõ mal governado. Elles saõ os que pezaõ os merecimentos, elles os que qualificaõ as acções, elles os que avaliaõ as prendas, elles os que repartem as fortunas, elles saõ os que enfeitaõ ou descompoem, elles os que pintaõ ou despintaõ os objectos, dando e tirando a seu arbitrio a côr, a figura, a medida, e ainda o mesmo ser e substancia, sem outra distincçaõ ou juizo, que aborrecer ou amar. Se os olhos vêem com amor, o corvo é branco, se com odio, o cysne é negro; se com amor, o demonio é formoso, se com odio, o anjo é feio; se com amor, o pigmeo é gigante, se com odio, o gigante é pigmeo; se com amor, o que naõ é, tem ser, se com odio, o que tem ser, e é bem que seja, naõ é, nem será jamais. Por isso se vêem, com perpetuo clamor da justiça, os indignos levantados, e as dignidades abatidas; os talentos ociosos, e as incapacidades com mando; a fraqueza com bastaõ, e o valor posto a um canto; o vicio sobre os altares, e a virtude sem culto. Pode haver maior violencia da razaõ? Pode haver maior escandalo da natureza?"

2 Vêrtei em Portuguez o seguinte:— 50

"The volumes of antiquity, like medals, may very well serve to amuse the curious; but the works of the moderns, like the current coin of a kingdom, are much better for immediate use: the former are often prized above their intrinsic value, and kept with care; the latter seldom pass for more than they are worth, and are often subject to the merciless hands of sweating critics and clipping compilers: the works of antiquity were ever praised, those of the moderns read: the treasures of our ancestors have our esteem and we boast the passion, those of contemporary genius engage our heart although we blush to own it. The visits we pay the former, resemble those we pay the great, the ceremony is troublesome and yet such as we would not choose to forego;

* 2 *ex* +

our acquaintance with modern books is like sitting with a friend, our pride is not flattered in the interview, but it gives more internal satisfaction."

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARÁTHÍ GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

Major THOMAS CANDY; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. There are some vowels in the list of sounds usually given by writers on Maráthí grammar which never occur in true Maráthí words. Mention them. Mention also those consonants which occur only in Maráthí words but never in Sanskrit words. Why are ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ called Sandhiswars? 6

2. Among the case endings or विभक्तिप्रत्यय there are some which are affixed to singular nouns only; there are others which are affixed to plural nouns only; and there are also some which are affixed to both. Give two examples of each. Mention a few nouns which are inflected or take a सामान्यरूप before a plural termination but never before a singular one. Are there any case endings which are peculiar to certain nouns? And if there are, which are they, and to what class of nouns are they peculiar? 10

3. What are defective verbs? Why are they so called? Give three defective verbs. Are all verbs changed according to the gender of the nominatives? If not, mention some which are not so changed. 9

4. What are the peculiarities of the verbs which belong to the पढ गण? Are the following passive forms आह्मीं काम केलें; तुह्मीं भिंत बांधिली; really in the first and second persons? And if you think they are not, give your reasons. 10 3

5. Define बहुव्रीहि समास and तत्पुरुष समास, and give three examples of each.

6. Paraphrase in Maráthí any one of the following verses :— 15

उत्तर ह्मणे कुरुकटक न पशूंस यशास हि स्वसे नेतें. ।
अवकाश पळ हि नाहीं कळवाया वृत्त हें स्वसे-नेतें ॥ १ ॥
तेव्हां स्त्रियांत तैसें बोलुनि आतां असें कसें वदसी? ॥
एक हि बाण न सुटला, नाहीं अद्यापि ह्मळकला सदसी. ॥ २ ॥

त्वां काय कर्म करिजे लघु लेंकरानें ।
बोलोनियां मग धनू धरिलें करानें ॥
तें व्यापिलें सकळ सैन्य महा शरानें ।
ग्रीष्मीं जसा पतित दीप्त हुताश रानें ॥

7. Define the three Prayogs Kartari, Karmani, and Bháwi, and give two examples of each. 10

8. Name the Prayogs in each of the following sentences. If there be any error, point it out, and say what is the right construction :— 9

त्यानें तिला खाटेवर निजविली; ही गोष्ट तूं ऐकिलीस काय?; त्या पोरानें त्या मुलीस मारिलें काय?; म्यां तूं विसरलास कीं त्वां मी विसरलों?; हें काम तूं केलेंस असें वाटतें; ह्या पोराला कोणीं मारला?

9. When several nouns are nominatives and a verb follows, by what person is it governed? Illustrate your answer with examples. 5

10. In how many ways are causal verbs formed? Give two examples of each mode. 10

11. Correct the wrong spelling in the following sentences:—

स्वधरमावर पराकष्टेची शृधा असुन पर्धरमाच्या लोंकाचा द्वेश नाहि; ईतकेंच नाहि, तर त्यावर पुर्न क्रिपा ति करि. तारूण्य दषेत वैधव्य प्राप्त जाले अस्ता पुर्न पातिवृत्य, लक्षुमी घरि पानी वाहत अस्ता तापस्च्याचि व्रत्ती.

12. Write the following sentence in English characters according to the Jonesian system:— 10

अहल्या बाईच्या ज्या ज्या गोष्टी लिहिल्या आहेत त्या सर्व उत्तम प्रमाणांच्या आधारावरून लिहिल्या आहेत.

N.B.—Candidates are requested to write their answers to the first six questions separately and put them in a separate box; and to do the same in regard to their answers to the other six questions.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. A. HAZEN, M.A.; VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Translate into idiomatic Marâthi:—

There are many who will be ready to think that light is a very tame and feeble instrument, because it is noiseless. An earthquake is to them a much more vigorous and effective agency. Hear how it comes thundering through the solid foundations of nature! It rocks a whole continent. The noblest works of man—cities, monuments, and temples—are in a moment levelled to the ground, or swallowed up in the opening gulfs. Little do such persons think that the light of every morning, the soft, genial and silent light, is an agent many times more powerful. But let the light cease and return no more, let the hour of morning come, and bring 4

with it no dawn; the outcries of a horror-stricken world would fill the air; the beasts go wild and frantic at the loss of the sun; the vegetable growths turn pale and die. A chill creeps on, and frosty winds begin to howl across the freezing earth. Colder and yet colder is the night. The vital blood of all creatures at length stops congealed. Down goes the frost toward the earth's centre; the heart of the sea is frozen.

Such is the light which revisits us in the silence of the morning. It makes no shock. It would not wake an infant in its cradle. And yet it perpetually new-creates the world, rescuing it, each morning, as a prey from night and chaos.

(*b*) Man! can thy doom no brighter soul allow? 10
Still must thou live a blot on Nature's brow?
Shall War's polluted banner ne'er be furled?
Shall crimes and tyrants cease but with the world?
What! are thy triumphs, sacred Truth, belied?
Why then hath Plato lived—or Sidney died?

(*Campbell.*)

2. Translate into idiomatic English the following passages:— 38

(*a*) गाडी सुमारें एक कोश गेल्या वर एकाएकीं मोठा वारा सुटला. आकाश ढगांनीं व्यापून गेलें. चांदणें सफेत पडलें होतें तें अगदीं जाऊन काळोख पडत चालला. वारा अधिकच बळावला. इतक्यांत मोठ्या झपाट्यानें पाऊस आला. अशा प्रकारें मोठें तुफान होऊन गेलें. विलासनंद अगदीं घाबरून गेला. इतक्यांत भिऊन रत्नप्रभेनें त्याचे गळ्यास मिठी मारली. आतां काय करावें हें सुचेना. वारा तर इतका झपाट्याचा चालला कीं, बरेच मोठे वृक्षही उमळून पडूं लागले. अशा प्रसंगांत एकाएकीं पोफळा एवढ्या मोठ्या गारा पडण्यास आरंभ झाला, गाडीवान वाऱ्याच्या सपाट्यानें खालीं पडला. निबिड काळोख होऊन गेल्यानें कांहीं दि-

सेना व बाहेर तोंड काढण्यासही छाती होईना. मग आश्रय वगैरे पाहून गाडी उभी करण्याची गोष्ट बोलण्यासच नको. अवरणारा नसल्यानें व वारा मागचा असल्यानें घोडे रानोमाळ धावूं लागले. गाडीचीं दारें मोडून वारा आणि गारा आंत येऊं लागल्या. गाडी दगडास अडकावी व खळग्यांत जावी असें होऊं लागल्यानें मोठाले हिसके बसूं लागले. आणि ती मोडून एखाद्या ओढ्यांत जाऊन पडते कीं काय असें होऊन गेलें. रत्नप्रभा तर अगदीं मूर्च्छित होऊन त्याचे खांद्या वर टेंकली. तिची अशी दशा पाहून ह्याचें अंतःकरण फारच गलबलून गेलें. आतां ह्यांतून प्राण वाचणें कठीण असें ह्यास वाटलें.

(b) न निश्चय कधीं ढळो कुजनविघ्नबाधा टळो ॥ 12
न चित्त भजनीं चळो मति सदुक्तमार्गीं वळो ॥
स्वतत्त्व हृदया कळो दुरभिमान सारा गळो ॥
पुन्हां न मन हें मळो दुरित आत्मबोधें जळो ॥

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. WALLACE; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the points of difference between the English and Gujaráthi alphabets; and mention the letters in each which have no true equivalents in the other. 12

2. Write the following words correctly, using joined letters where necessary, and long and short vowels:— 8

આકરરાણુ, કરમભરરાટ, પરસીધ, શરમ (shame), શરમ (labour), શરેશટતા, શુકરામદરરાટી, શવતંતર.

3. Enumerate the cases of the Gujaráthi noun, giving the names which express their grammatical relations. 8

4. (*a*) What term would you use in Gujaráthi to express an abstract noun? 8

(*b*) Give six examples of abstract nouns—three of Sanscrit, and three of Persian or Arabic origin.

5. Are all nouns with the affix એ necessarily in the third case? If you answer in the negative, give examples in proof of your view. 6

6. Has the Gujaráthi language any advantage over English in the plural of the first personal pronoun? 8

7. How does the grammatical usage of most સકર્મક verbs in Gujaráthi differ in the past tense from that of English transitive verbs? 8

8. Paraphrase in Gujaráthi the following:— 12

ભણિ વિદ્યા પંડિત બની, ખેલે પ્રપંચ ફેલ
અટણ અંધતે અહિં કરે, જેમ ઘાંચિનો બેલ
જેમ ઘાંચિનો બેલ, પિલે તે જિવતર ઘાણી
કર્મો પાત્ર અપાત્ર, લહે સરખાંજ અજાણી
કહે નર્મદા રંક, સુખ નવ પામે તે ઘણી
રહે રિબાતો રોજ, નહિ જેણે નીતી ભણી.

9. Translate the following:— 13

૧. કુવાને મ્હોડે ઢાંકણું છે, કઈ જગતને મ્હોડે ઢાંકણું છે?
૨. તમારે શું, તમે આમે બજાવો ને આમે બજાવો.
૩. પાસો પડે તે દાવ, ને હાકેમ ચુકવે તે ન્યાય, હવે જડજનો વાંક કાહાડવો તેમાં આપણી નાદાની જણારો.
૪. નાવપર ગાડાં ને ગાડાંપર નાવ, એમ ચાલ્યાંજ જાયછે, કંઈ નેળનાં ગાડાં નેળમાં અટકી રહેતાં નથી.

૫. એ તો ભાઈ નદી નાવનો સંજોગ છે, નહીં તો વળી અમે ક્યાંહાં ને તમે ક્યાંહાં?

10. What are the Prayogas of the underlined verbs in the following sentences :— 6

૧. હાયરે, પાસ થયાના સમાચાર મળ્યા એટલે કેવું નાભીથી હસવું આવેછે!

૨. ગણિત, કાવ્ય, અને અર્થવિદ્યા, એ એણે એવાં તો ઉત્તમ રીતે વાંચ્યાં છે કે તેમાં તો તે એકકો છે.

૩. ભાઈ હું તમને શી વાત કહું, તે છોકરાં છેક દીવા થતાં સુધી રમ્યાં કરતાં હતાં.

11. Transliterate the three preceding sentences. 11

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY; MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Gujarathi the following :— 50

(*a*) Man, both physically and mentally, is more liable to disease than animals. The liability to disease, in fact, is a distinctive mark, if not a privilege, of man as a rational being. Without reason and its attendant qualities, a being with an organization so tender and fragile, so liable to morbid affections, and so helpless in infancy and sickness, as man, would soon become extinct. Reason is one of the main conditions for the maintenance of the human species; and, as such, deserves the consideration of the physiologist, not less than instinct in brutes.—(*C. G. Lewis*).

(*b*) The fame of Gratian, before he had accomplished the twentieth year of his age, was equal to that of the most celebrated princes. His gentle and amiable disposition endeared him to his private friends, the graceful affability of his manners engaged the affection of the people: the men of letters, who enjoyed the liberality, acknowledged the taste and eloquence of their sovereign; his valour and dexterity in arms were equally applauded by the soldiers; and the clergy considered the humble piety of Gratian as

the first and most useful of his virtues. The victory of Colmar had delivered the West from a formidable invasion; and the grateful provinces of the East ascribed the merits of Theodosius to the author of *his* greatness and of the public safety.—(*Gibbon*).

2. Translate into English :— 50

બાદશાહ મહમૂદ બેગડાના વારામાં, રાણુજી કરીને ગોહિલ ઠાકોરના કબજામાં રાણપુર હતું, તે ગોમા અને ભાદર નદીના સંગમઊપરના કિલ્લામાં રહેતો હતો. એ ઠેકાણે પછવાડેથી અઝિમખાન ઉઘેઈની બાંધેલી ઈમારત હમણા પણ છે. કેહેછે કે મારવાડના રાજાને બે દીકરિયો હતી, તેમાં એક રાણુજી ગોહિલને પરણાવી હતી, અને બીજી પાદશાહને દીધી હતી. એક સમયે પાદશાહની બેગમ અને તેની બેહેન, રાણુજીનાં ઠકરાળાં પોતાને પિયર ગયાં હતાં, ત્યાં બેગમે પોતાની બેહેનને ભેગાં જમવાં બેસવાનું કહ્યું, ત્યારે ગોહિલની રાણી બોલી કે "તમે પાદશાહ વેરે પરણ્યાં છો, અને મારા સ્વામી પાદશાહના પટાવત છે તેથી તમારા ભેગાં જમવા બેસવા જેટલી મારી યોગ્યતા નથી." આ પ્રમાણે તેણીયે બીજા કેટલાંક બાહાનાં બતાવ્યાં પણ તેની મ્હોટી બેહેને હઠ પકડીને ઘણો આગ્રહ કરવા માંડ્યો ત્યારે તેની ન્હાની બેહેને તેની ક્ષમા માગીને ખરેખરૂં કારણ કહી દીધું કે,—"તમે મુસલમાન વેરે પરણ્યાંછો તેથી હું તમારા ભેગી જમવા બેસું તો વટલું." આ વાત સાંભળીને બેગમને રીસ ચડી અને મનમાં એવો ઠરાવ કર્યો કે ગમે તેમ કરીને એને અમદાવાદ બોલાવીને મારા ભેગી જમાડવી.

પછી બેગમ પોતાના રાજધાની નગરમાં પાછી ગઈ તેવામાં રાણુજી ગોહિલ કાંઈ સરકારી કામસારૂ ત્યાં ગયા. બેગમે પાદશાને સર્વ વાત કહીને કહી રાખ્યું હતું કે ગમે તેમ કરીને પણ મારી બેહેન અહિ આવે તેમ કરવું.

(રાસમાળા).

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. W. BEYNON; SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the classifications of words in Carnataca? Mention their names and give illustrations. 8

2. As there are no articles in Carnataca, what are the substitutes for the indefinite and definite English articles? 7

3. Besides nouns and pronouns, what other words are declinable in Carnataca? Give some examples. 10

4. What is the power of the affixes ಕಾರ, ಗಾರ, ತನ, ವಂತ, when added to certain nouns? Give a few examples. 10

5. Point out the ಸಮಾಸಗಳು in the following passage; analyse them, and give the meaning of each member:— 15

ದೀನ ನಾನು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಲೋಕಕೆ
ದಾನಿ ನೀನು; ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲು ಮತಿ
ಹೀನ ನಾನು ಮಹಾಂತ ಮಹಿಮಾ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಪತಿ ನೀನೂ ||

6. How are verbal nouns generally formed? Write the nouns derived from ಅರಿ to cut, ಅರಿ to know, ಈಯು, ಓದು, ಕಾ, ಸುಳಿ. 10

7. Name the ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು, and illustrate the question by examples. 15

8. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English:— 6

(a) ಅವನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಗುರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

(b) ಅವನ ಗೋಜು ನನಗೇನು.

(c) ಈ ಕೆಲಸವು ನಿನಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲದು.

(d) ನಾನು ಅವನ ಬಯಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವೆನು.

(e) ನಾನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದೆ.

(f) ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಾಲ ಶೀರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಸಾಯುತಿ.

(g) ನನಗೊಂದೂ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ

9. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Carnataca :— 9

(a) Be my station high or low, with God's help I will do my duty therein with ability.

(b) I had much rather myself be a slave, and wear the bonds, than fasten them on another.

(c) They lightened their labour by songs.

(d) Things in this world seldom go on smoothly.

10. For what purposes are the particles ಆ, ಏ, and ಓ used ? 7

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

The Rev. W. BEYNON; SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Canarese :— 50

In a country called Vidyodyna, lived a king called Vidavan; from his time until now a thousand years have elapsed. Many learned men who were honoured by that king, who were friendly to learning, constantly frequented his royal assembly. Among these there was a Pandit named Mangala, adorned with various good qualities, and an eminent astronomer. He having examined the circle of the sky by the application of various instruments, composed a new work called Siddhintarka. This book having speedily attained celebrity in the whole of India, was read by all the astronomers of that time. When thirty years had elapsed after the composition of this book, that renowned learned man Mangala became an inhabitant of another world. In that very year a certain very intelligent child, named Shukra, was born in the house of another Pandit. When Shukra had attained to youth, being desirous to understand the science of astro-

nomy, he read the Siddhanta of Mangala with his teacher, and having attained proficiency in science, when he was of middle age, he wrote the Siddhanta named the Shukra Siddhanta.

2. Translate the following into English :— 50

ರಾಜ ಕೇಶರಿ ಎಂಬ ರಾಯನು ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಳುತ್ತಿರವಾಗ, ಸಕಲ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಧರ್ಮಗಳು ತಪ್ಪದ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವರು. ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ತಪ್ಪದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಳೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಬೆಳೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವೂ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಹಣವೂ ಹುಟ್ಟುವದು. ಆ ಬಂದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪಾಲು ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಿಸಿ, ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಐದು ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಧರ್ಮವಿಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಮನೆಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಪಡದು, ಬಹುಕಾಲ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಳಿ, ಮುದಿತನ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಆ ರಾಯನು ತನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕರದು, ಎಲೇ ಮಗನೇ ಬಹು ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ನನ್ನ ಭುಜಗಳು ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದ ದೆಶೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊರಲಾರವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ; ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ನಿನ್ನ ಭುಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳಿ, ನನಗೆ ವಿಶ್ರಮಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಯಾದರೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತೆಯಾಗಿ, ಪರಲೋಕರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಪುತ್ರನಾದ ನಿನ್ನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವೆನು. ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಡ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನಾದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ, ಸೇನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಭಂಡಾರವನ್ನೂ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡಿಸುವದೇ ರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಲಾಭವು ದುಃಖ ಪಡಿಸುವದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವು ಎಂಬ ರಾಜ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ತರುವಾಯ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕಮಾಡಿ, ತಾನು ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತನಾಗಿ ಸೌಖ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದನು. ಇದೇ ರಾಜ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAO BAHADOOR DADOBA PANDURANG; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, MA., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What letters in the Persian and Arabic alphabets do not occur in the pure Hindustání words? 5

2. How many kinds of words called *Ism* are there in Hindustání? 5

3. Mention some of the nouns called اِسمِ مَصدَر and اِسمِ مُشتَق. 5

4. Change the following nouns into the plural number:— 5

بِرِندہ : چِلّي : مَردُم : مَرد : عَورَت : گھر : گھوڑا

آنکھ : جُوتي : فعل : طَرَف : عِمارَت and باغ

5. What are the singular numbers of : باتیں : بہنان 5

ابواب and عُلَما : غُربا : ارکان : دَرختان : حَویلیان

6. Decline the pronouns مَیں : وہ and فلان. 5

7. What are the genitive and locative cases plural in the feminine gender of the pronoun یہ, and of the nouns کُتّا : شاہزادہ : مُغل : برہمن and ہِندو? 5

8. Is there any other form of expressing the genitive case? If so, illustrate it by examples. 5

9. How is the صفت placed in a sentence as regards its موصوف? 5

10. When an adjective follows a noun which it qualifies, what change does it effect in the latter? 5

11. Select the فعلِ لازمي and فعلِ متعدّي from the following verbs:— 5

دیکھنا : لکھنا : ہنسنا : سونا : توڑنا : کھلنا : مارنا

and لیٹنا.

12. Translate the following sentences into Hindustání:— 10.

(1). Hand me the dishes.

(2). Bring the palankeen close to the door.

(3). Put the shutters of the window a little closer.

(4). Has the gardener laid out that new piece of land as I directed?

(5). Tell him to plant the farther garden with peas, carrots, turnips, cabbage, cauliflowers, potatoes, radishes, and whatever else is necessary for the kitchen.

13. Are the following sentences correct? If not, correct those words only which you consider incorrect:— 5

(1) میرا باپ مجھے کہنے لگے کہ ہم تجکو مکتب مین رکھونگا

(2) تھوڑا سي یالاؤ لاؤ

(3) وہ زمین مین انھوکي کھرین ہین

(4) یہہ کمبخت آدمي نے مجھے مار مار دریا کي کنارے تک لیگئے

(5) مجھتے اِسکا کچھہ خطرہ نہین. اگر وہ بنگالي ہین تو مین بھي ولا یتي ہي

14. Mention the فاعل and مفعول in the following sentences :— 5

(1) جو شخص خدا کا شکر و احسان نہ جانتا ہي وہ بیتمیز اور احمق ہي

(2) کسي شخص نے خواب مین قیامت کا میدان دیکھا

(3) وہ جہاز نزدیک آپہنچا

(4) وہ شخص بڑا نمازي ہي

(5) مین وہان لیٹا تھا اُسوقت دو فقیر میرے پاس آئے

15. In the sentence پر بقال بیمروت نے کس لئے میرے باغ مین دست درازي کي is the word دست درازي used in its literal sense, or how? 5

16. یہہ کہکے ایک لٹھہ ہاتھہ مین لیکر اُس چور کي خدمت بجالایا Is the phrase خدمت بجالایا used in its ordinary sense here? If not, what do you understand by it? 5

17. Write the following passage, if you can, in the Devanagari character :— 10

تب خانصاحب نے مسکراکر جواب دیا کہ آي بیبي صاحبہ یہہ کون سي بات ہي اگر تمنے رمزین چھاڑین تھین تو مین نے بھي تمکو اُنکا جواب دیا تھا اور اسوقت جو وہان تھے اُنسے پوچھو کہ میرا جواب بھي لطیف تھا یا نہین

18. Turn the following into the Hindustáni character :— 5

गरज़ एक दिन राजाने किसी कामके लिये समुदरकनारे उस राजपुत्रको भेजा वुह जब कनारे पहुंचा तो उसने एक देबीका मंदर देखा.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

RAO BAHADOOR DADOBA PANDURANG; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 50

وُہ تُحفے ہر ایک مُلک کے لائق میري نذر کے لیکر
آیا — في الوّاقع ہر ایک جنس بي بہا نظر آئی —
چُنانچہ ایک دِبیا مین ایک لعل تھا — نہایت خُوشرنگ
اور آبدار قد و قامت دُرُست اور وزن مین پانچ مِثقال
کا — مَین نے باوجُود سلطنت کے ایسا جُواہر کبھو نہ
دیکھا تھا — اور نہ کِسُو سے سُنا تھا — پسند کیا — سُوداگر
کو بُہت سا اِنعام و اِکرام دِیا اور سند راہداري کي
لکھہ دي کہ اُس سے ہماري تمام قلمرو مین کوئي
مُزاحِم محصُول کا نہ ہو — اور جہان جاوے اُس کو

آرام سے رکھین—چوکی پہرے مین حاضر رہین—
اُس کا نقصان اپنا نقصان سمجھین—وہ تاجر حضور
مین دربار کے وقت حاضر رہتا—اور آداب سلطنت سے
خوب واقف تھا—اور تقریر و خوشگوئی اُس کی لائق
سننے کے تھي—اور مین اُس لعل کو ہر روز جواہر
خانے سے منگوا کر سر دربار دیکھا کرتا

نقل هي ایک جنگل مین کوئي لومڑي کھانے کي
تلاش مین هر طرف پڑي پھرتي تھي کہ نظر اُس کي
ایک مرغ خانگي پر جا پڑي جو درخت کے نیچے چرتا تھا
گھات کر کے چاہا کہ اُس کو شکار کرے ایک بارگي
ایک نقارے کو کسي درخت مین لٹکا ہوا دیکھا کہ
ڈالیون کے لگنے سے سھناک آواز اُس سے نکلتي هي
اُس نقارے کي بڑي هي مہیب آواز سے اُس کو بیم
مردہ سمجھکر دل مین اپنے سوچي کہ گوشت و پوست
اِس کا موافق ڈیل اور آواز کے ہوگا درخت کي طرف
متوجہ ہوئي تو مرغ اِس حادثے سے واقف ہوکر بھاگا

2 Translate into Hindustani :— 50

In their turn the remedies became evils; the aristocracy tyrannized, and the public power tyrannized; this oppression led to a disorder, different from the first, but profound and intolerable. Still, in the heart of social life, by the sole effect of its continuance, and by the concurrence of numerous influences, individuals, the sole real beings, developed, enlightened, and perfected themselves; their reason was less contracted, their will less irregular; they began to perceive that they might live very well in peace without so great an amount of inequality or public power—that is to say, that society could subsist very well without so dear a sacrifice to liberty. At this time, just as there had been an effort for the creation of public power, and for inequality between men, so now there commenced an effort which tended to the attainment of a contrary end, towards the reduction of the aristocracy and the government; that is to say, society tended towards a state which externally, at least, and judging only from that point of view, resembled what it had been in its earliest age, at the free development of individual wills, in that situation in which each man did what he pleased, and at his own risk and peril.—(GUIZOT, *Civilization.*)

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Decline the Verb کاشتن (kashtan) in the following forms. Give their examples :— 15

(*a*). First person singular of the Past Tense.

(*b*). Third person plural of the Aorist.

(*c*). Second person singular of the Future Tense.

(*d*). Present Participle.

2. How is the accusative case of the following nouns formed in the Persian language ? :— 10

رو : مو : جا : پا : گلذار : غمخوار : ماهي : شاهي

3. When is the letter ب prefixed to such words, as زن : کو : کیر : is it to be accented according to the same vowel or not? 10

4. What is the difference between صفت and موصوف? Explain fully. 18

5. How is the passive voice formed from the active in Persian? 10

6. Correct the following Persian sentence :— 12

من دیروز گل سبز رنگ درباغ دیدیم که گاهی ندیده بود

7. Give the plural forms of the following Persian nouns :— 6

کشته : نوشته : باره : میوه : چشم : چوب کارخانه

8. How is the superlative degree formed in the Persian language? 7

9. Parse the following sentence :— 12

قدر مرد بعلم است و قدر علم بمال

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :— 35

The Peacock's complaint.

The Peacock presented a memorial to Juno, importing how hardly he thought he was used, in not having so good a voice as the Nightingale; how that pretty bird was agreeable to every ear that heard it, while he was laughed at for his ugly screaming noise, if he did but open his mouth. The goddess, concerned at the uneasiness of her favourite

bird, answered him very kindly to this purpose: If the Nightingale is blest with a fine voice, you have the advantage in point of beauty and largeness of person. Ah! says he, but what avails my silent unmeaning beauty, when I am so far excelled in voice! The goddess dismissed him, bidding him consider, that the properties of every creature were appointed by the decree of fate: to him beauty; strength to the Eagle; to the Nightingale a voice of melody; the faculty of speech to the Parrot; and to the Dove innocence. That each of these was contented with his own peculiar quality; and unless he had a mind to be miserable, he must learn to be so too.

The application.

Since all things (as Juno says) are fixed by the eternal and unalterable decree of Fate, how absurd it is to hear people complaining and tormenting themselves for that which it is impossible ever to obtain! They who are ambitious of having more good qualities, since that is impracticable, should spare no pains to cultivate and recommend those they have: which a sourness and peevishness of temper, instead of improving, will certainly lessen and impair, whether they are of the mind or body. If we had all the desirable properties in the world, we could be no more than easy and contented with them: and if a man, by a right way of thinking, can reconcile himself to his own condition, whatever it be, he will fall little short of the most complete state that mortals ever enjoyed. 15

2. Translate into English :— 6

باهستگي كار عالم برار
كه دركار گرمي نيايد بكار
چراغ ار بگرمي نيفروختي
نه خودرا نه پروانه را بسوختي
شكيب آورد بندها را كليد
شكيبنده را كس پشيمان نديد

بشير خوش تقرير خامئه فرخنده صرير گوهر خزاين لطيفه را چنين آويزهٔ گوش حقايق شنو غرايم خوان سخنداني نموده كه روزي كنجور خزانهٔ ادب و كامل 21

عياري يعني اياز در بندگي سلطان محمود ايستاده احرام
طوف كعبهٔ ادب بسته بود ناگاه موزهٔ خود را چنين بر
زمين افشرد كه صداي آن بسمع سلطان رسيد چون
هركز سلطان از او چنين بے آدبي نديده متعجب حركت
او بود و عمداً اورا بوسيلهٔ خدمتي بيرون فرستاد و
بحاضرين گفت كه تا اياز صاف نوش ميخانهٔ خدمت
ماست هركز باارتكاب چنين جسارتي اقدام ننموده و
برخلاف و روش ارباب شرم و ادب مرتكب و مصدر
امري نكرديده آيا ظهور اين حركت را سبب چه بود

21 خادمي را جهت تحقيق آنحال فرستاد رفته اياز را
ديد كه موزهٔ خود از پاه ميكشيد و عقرب سياهي در
آورد كُشت خادم گفت اين عقرب در موزه تو بود
اياز گفت بلي كمال شرمساري بسبب اين عقرب در
خدمت سلطان كشيدم چهل نيش بپايم فرو برد دستوو
بندگي نگذاشت كه پاه از حدود اقليم ضوابط ادب بيرون
گذاشته بيتابي نمايم تا آنكه عنان خود داري از قبضهٔ
طاقتم ربود بي اختيار حركت بيشرمانه بظهور رسيد
كه تا زنده باشم چهرهٔ احوالم از سيلي اين شرمساري
و خجالت مجروح خواهد بود خادم آمده حقيقت را عرض
كرد و اينمعني موجب ازدياد طراوت گلزار التفات
سلطان شده بتوجهات خسرواني مفتخر و سرافراز
گرديد —

2 از ادب بتوان رسيدن بر سرير اعتبار
بي ادب هركز نميكردد بمطلب كامكار

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA; MAHADEV MORESHVUR KUNTE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What are the uses of Jazm and tanwins in Sindhi? 8

(*b*) What letters of the present alphabet are common to Persian, Arabic, and Sindhi? which are peculiar to Persian and Sindhi?

(*c*) Which of the letters do never occur as initials?

(*d*) What letters are supplied to represent the pure Sanskrit sounds of *ksh* and *sh*? Give examples.

2. (*a*) Decline ڪُو چارُ سو 6

(*b*) What is the oblique form of a noun? What is it called in Sindhi? Give the oblique forms of ڪتي راجا آءُ

3. (*a*) Conjugate the verb سارڻ (in passive form) in the following tenses—"preterite imperfect" of potential mood, "simple preterite" of indicative mood and "imperfect" of subjunctive mood. 10

(*b*) State the terminations of passive verbs in the several kinds of past tense. With what other forms do they severally coincide?

4 (*a*) What are پي پڻو? Explain their uses in conjunction with verbs? State if they differ from ڏي ڏو 5

(*b*) What is a فعل مرڪب? Give some examples.

5. What adjectives, nouns of agency, and abstract nouns are formed from the following words:— چپڑ پاڻي 12

گهر کاين وڍڻ تڙڻ پٽ آني سگهه ڏرم ساڏو

؟ مندڙ

6. (a) What are the past participles of the following 6

؟ گهه اچ ڪس مڃ پچ کام

(b) State the neuter forms of ڍڏڻ ڇڏڻ ڇنڻ

لهڻ (to find) وساڙڻ وڪڙڻ

7. (a) What adverbs are formed from ? حڪم ڏيهن دل 5

(b) Which are formed by reduplication ?

(c) Mention some of the adverbs which are declined, and use them in short sentences.

8. Explain the etymology and derived meaning of the following words :— خود پسندي دارالسلطنت 12

دلاوري ساجن خبردار ڏاتار خداپرست پاڳيو

دعاگو رهزن منزل انداز پروردگار

9. (a) Give the rules for forming ماضي شرطيه : حال : 8

مضارع

(b) What is اسم حاليه ? What tenses are formed from it ?

ex 4

10. Explain fully the meaning of the following terms used in Sindhi Grammar :— 6

موصوف مضاف اليه ماضي متشڪي ماضي معطوفي

اِسم فاعل مُتعدي بلواسطه

11. Paraphase and translate into English the following passage :— 22

ڪوڙي ڪان هٿ ڪيا جهد منجهون جوڙي

ڏڪيو ڏري ڪين ڪي ڪسيو ڏوڪوڙي

سورهه جهلي سرتي نڪي مُنهن موڙي

نازڪ نهوڙي ڪان ستين سي تنهن وڏو

پوڙي تنهن بهڙڻ ڪي اُتي وڏاءِ

ڪُوڙي ڪُمَّ ڪچو ڪيو بذوءَ بچراءِ

وچورو وينگس ڪي ڏاڍو ڏناءِ

پاپي پهرياءِ ورنه ساڻ وڏي ڪئي

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA; MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sindhi :— **50**

(*a.*) My gentleness and good behaviour had so far gained on the Emperor and his court, and, indeed, upon the army and people in general, that I began to entertain hopes of getting my liberty in a short time. I took all possible methods to cultivate this favourable disposition. The natives came, by degrees, to be less apprehensive of any danger from me. I would sometimes lie down, and let five or six of them dance on my hand, and at last the boys and girls could venture to come and play at hide-and-seek in my hair. I had now made good progress in understanding and speaking the language. The Emperor had a mind one day to entertain me with several of the country shows, wherein they excelled all nations I have known, both for dexterity and magnificence. I was diverted with none so much as that of the rope-dancers, performed upon a slender white thread, extended about two feet, and twelve inches from the ground. Upon which I shall desire liberty, with the reader's patience, to enlarge a little.

(*b.*) If I were to do it, I should be dismissed.

(*c.*) If I had done it, I should have been dismissed.

(*d.*) If he would, he could.

(*e.*) This day week, I will leave Kurrachee.

(*f.*) The headmaster teaches poetry on Fridays and history on Saturdays.

2. Translate into English :— **50**

جڏانهڪر هندوستانيءَ مُسلمانن جي بادشاهت

زوال تيڻ لئي تڏهانڪر مسلمان ڏينهون ڏينهن

سڀڪنهن ڳالهه ۾ درجي بدرجي گهٽبا ٿا وڃن — هي
ڳالهه گهڻي اچرج ۽ افسوس جهڙي آهي ته جي
ماڻهون اڳوڻي وقت ۾ ڏاڍا بهادر ۽ دولت مند
هوا ۽ جن جي دنياجي سڀني پاسي اڪثر حڪومت
هلندي هئي ۽ ناموري سڄي جهان ۾ مشهور هئي
۽ جنجا ناه ڀڏ ندي گنگا ندي کان وڏي ٿيگس ندي
تا ۽ ماڻهون ڏجندا هوا ۽ جنجو عمل هندوستان ۾
ڪيترين صدين تا ۽ هلئو اهڙن ماڻهن جي اولاد جو
هي سقيم احوال ٿيو آهي — مسلمان ڪيترين ڳالهين ۾
هندوستان جي قومن کان سرس آهن — هوبت ۾
ڏاڍا آهن ۽ انهن ۾ هندن وانگي ذاتين جو فرق
نه آهي هو بت پرست نه آهن — انهن ۾ مسافري ڪرڻ
لاءِ ڪادين جي اڏڪ نه آهي هو عقل ۽ هوش ۾
ٻي ڪنهن ٻه قوم کان گٽ نه آهن — تڏهن به هو

اڪٿر ڪنگال پاڻ جي حالت ۾ اچي پهتا آهن—
اسي نڌا چئون تہ سڀڪو اهڙي حالت ۾ آهي پر
جيڪڏهن هاڻو ڪو حال سندن اڳوئي احوال ساڻ
مقابلو ڪري ڏسبو تہ اسانهنجو چوڻ سچ آهي
اهڙي سڀڪنهن جي خاطر جمعي ٽيندي— گذريل
وقت ۾ جيڪي ماڻهون وڏا ۽ سردار ڳڻبا هوا سي
اگرچہ هاڻ بلڪل مفلس نہ ٿيا آهن تڏهن بہ
پهرا نئي ڪان ضعيف حالت ۾ آيا آهن جيڪي وچين
درجي ۾ هوا سي بلڪل هيٺين درجي ۾ اچي
پهتا آهن—

(b) ڪندي ڪندي چاڪندي مارندي ڪين هي
(c) جيڪڏهن ڪريان ها تہ نالو وڃا يان ها
(d) راما منکي چيو تہ آءٌ ويندس
(e) هن چيو ويو هوس
(f) ڦليلي ڪپان ڪپ تارڻي وهي
(g) صبر جهنجو سگ ٿير نہ گهسي تهنجو

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. MACPHERSON, B.A; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

1. Translate into English :— 16

1. Je me promène tous les jours avant de diner.
2. Je me trouve tout à coup devant le roi.
3. Je viens de Paris.
4. Je viens de quitter Paris.
5. Bien de la pluie.
6. Les biens de ce Monsieur.
7. Je n'en ai plus guère.
8. Il en a encore.
9. Il y en a encore.
10. Je n'y ai pas encore été.
11. De bonne heure.
12. A la bonne heure.
13. Pas tout à fait.
14. Cela ne fait rien.
15. Cela m'est égal.
16. Cela va sans dire.

2. Translate into French :— 10

1. More than ten men.
2. It is six years since I saw him.
3. I have more money than I require.
4. He is a good man and will always be so.
5. Is it very hot outside?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. It is a quarter to four o'clock.
8. I am only ten years old.
9. Have I hurt you?
10. Has he cut his hand?

3. Explain the expressions— 15

Bon marché.—A moins que.—Tant soit peu.—On ne peut plus.—Bien que.—A peu près.—Deux de moins.—Quatre de trop.—Un cher chien.—Un chien cher—Une sage femme.—Une femme sage.—De quoi s'agit-il.—Sur le champ.—Tout de suite.

4. State the 3rd person singular of the present indicative, preterite indicative, imperfect indicative, future indicative, present subjunctive, and state also the present and past participles of each of the following verbs :— 40

Acquérir.— Aller.— Battre.— Boire.— Coudre.— Croire.— Dormir.—Ecrire.—Etre.—Faire.—Lire.—Pouvoir.—Savoir.

5. State the meanings and genders, and refer to any rules which guide you in stating the genders of the following nouns :— 14

Hiver.—Fer.—Pouvoir.—Pain.—Fin.—Clef.—Main.—Cour. Mer.—Faim.—Eau.—Peau.—Cierge.—Vierge.—Rêve.—Trève.

6. State the meaning and plurals of each of the following nouns :— 5

Bijou.—Bois.—Bien.—Mal.—Nez.—Travail.—Cheval.—Clou.—Oie.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH TRANSLATION.

J. MACPHERSON, B.A.; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) J'ai reçu, madame, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honeur de m'écrire. M. votre fils a dû vous apprendre que je ne voyais pas d'inconvénient à ce que vous retardassiez votre départ de sept à huit jours ; je désire qu'ils suffisent aux arrangements que vous restent à prendre, parce que je ne puis vous en accorder d'avantage. 30

Il ne faut point rechercher la cause de l'ordre que je vous ai signifié dans le silence que vous avez gardé à l'égard de l'Empereur dans votre dernier ouvrage ; ce serait une erreur : il ne pouvait pas y trouver de place qui fût digne de lui ; mais votre éxil est une conséquence naturelle de la marche que vous suivez constamment depuis plusieurs années. Il m'a paru que l'air de ce pays-ci ne vous convenait point, et nous n'en sommes pas encore reduits à chercher des modèles dans les peuples que vous admirez.

Votre dernier ouvrage n'est point français ; c'est mais qui en ai arrêté l'impression. Je regrette la perte qu'il va faire prouver au libraire ; mais il ne m'est pas possible de le laisser paraître.

Vous savez, madame, qu'il ne vous avait été permis de sortir de Coppet que parce que vous aviez exprimé le désir de passer en Amérique. Si mon prédécesseur vous a laissé

habiter le département de Loir-et-Cher, vous n'avez pas dû regarder cette tolérance comme une révocation des dispositions qui avaient été arrêtées à votre égard. Aujourd'hui vous m'obligez à les faire exécuter strictment; il ne faut vous en prendre qu'à vous-même.

(*b*) Brama, le dieu de la belle contrée 20
Que fécondent les feux du ciel,
Quitte sa demeure éthérée
Caché sous les traits d'un mortel.
Il veut s'exposer à la peine,
Il veut souffrir, désirer et jouir,
Pour récompenses ou punir,
En jugeant les humains avec une âme humaine.
Il parcourt l'Inde et ses climats brulants :
Il regarde le peuple, il observe les grands;
Et, vers le soir, s'éloignant de la ville,
Il poursuit son voyage et cherche un autre asile.

(*c*) Correct the errors, including those of accent, in the following :— 10

Le Kremlin cette citadelle ou les Empereurs de Russie ses sont dèfondu contres les Tartares, est entoure d'un haut muraille crénelée et flanquée des tourelles que, par leur formes bizarres rappelent plutot une minaret de Turquie qu'une portresse comme le plupart des celles d'Occident. Mais quoique la caractére exterieur d'édifices de la ville sois oriental, l'impression de la christianisme retrouvait en cette multitude d'églises si vénérées que attirait les régards à chaque pas. On rapelait Rome dans voir Moscou, parce que le mélange de compagne solitaire et des palais magnifiques, la grandeur de la ville et la nombre infinie des temples donner à la Rome asiatique quelques raports avec Rome-européenne.

2. Translate into French :— 40

Nature had given to Sir Thomas Munro talents of a very high order, which he never permitted to degenerate for want of use. His judgment was clear and sound; he was brave as well morally as physically; in inquiry he was patient; in action prompt and decisive. He seems to have been quite free from all jealousy and prejudice. He was always more ready to think well of others than ill. In eating and drinking he was exceedingly temperate, and his manners were reserved, but with two or three intimate friends he was one of the most agreeable of men; for he had that happy sort of humorous expression which gives to wit increased brilliancy, and renders even common place remarks amusing. Sir Thomas Munro was a great reader, and a tenacious memory

enabled him to turn to account, as often as occasion required, whatever books might have taught him. He was master of almost all the Vernacular languages of Southern India, and read and wrote Arabic and Persian correctly. His opportunity of acquiring the tongues of modern Europe had not been great, but he did not neglect them. French and Spanish he read with ease; but I do not find that he could speak either of them fluently, or that he had ever studied German or Italian.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

W. DRAPER M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKARE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the G. C. M. of 2231 and 4656; and the L. C. M. of 4, 9, 16, 28, 42. 6

2. Add together $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{11}$, $\frac{1}{21}$, $\frac{13}{91}$, $\frac{9}{143}$. 7

3. Find the value of:— 7

$$\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{9} + \frac{3\frac{5}{8}}{2} + \frac{\frac{4}{7}}{4\frac{4}{7}}$$

4. Convert into vulgar fractions the decimals ·015625 and ·01$\dot{1}$9047$\dot{6}$ and reduce the results to their lowest terms. 8

5. Reduce Rs. 6 as. $7\frac{3}{8}$ to the decimal of 10 Rupees. 6

6. Divide the sum of Rs. 3,281 as. $12\frac{1}{2}$ among four persons in the proportion of 3, 5, 8, 9. 10

7. If £442 amount to £530 8*s.* in 5 years, what is the rate per cent. of simple interest? 6

8. Find the amount of £1,000 in 6 years at 5 per cent. compound interest. 10

9. If 27 men take 15 days to mow 225 acres of grass, how long will 33 men take to mow 165 acres. 8

10. A person has Rs. 1,00,000 Stock in the Government 4 per cents; he sells out all his Stock at $92\frac{1}{4}$, he then re-invests the purchase money in Bank of Bombay shares of Rs. 500 each, which pay 6 per cent. per annum, paying Rs. 625 for each Rs. 500 share; find the alteration in his income. 13

11. Find the square roots of 3129361 and 434·027. 10

12. Show that the cube root of ·037 is ·3. 9

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKARE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *term* and an *expression*. What is meant by the *dimensions* or the *degree* of a term? 6

Write down two trinomial *homogeneous* expressions, one of six dimensions and the other of seven dimensions.

2. Reduce to its simplest form 6

$$\left\{2x^2-(y^2-xy)\right\}-\left\{y^2-(4xy+x^2)\right\}+\left\{2y^2-(3xy-x^2)\right\}$$

3. Divide $a^5-2a^4b+2a^3b^2-4a^2b^3-8ab^4+16b^5$ by a^2-2b^2. 6

4. Resolve into two factors 7

$$a^2-4b^2-c^2+9d^2-2(3ad-2bc)$$

5. Find the G. C. M. of 9

$$4a^5x+6a^4x^2-18a^3x^3$$
$$\text{and } 12a^5x^2-34a^4x^3+28a^3x^4-6a^2x^5.$$

6. Find the value of

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}-\frac{a-b}{a+b}-\frac{2a^2}{a^2-b^2}\right)\frac{a-b}{2a}$$

7. Extract the square root of 7

$$x^6-4x^5y+4x^4y^2-2x^3y^2+4x^2y^3+y^4$$

8. Solve the equations 10

(i) $\dfrac{4x-9}{27}-\dfrac{x-3}{4}=\dfrac{5x-3}{6}-\dfrac{x+6}{2}$

(ii) $\dfrac{75-x}{3(x+1)}+\dfrac{80x+21}{5(3x+2)}=\dfrac{23}{x+1}+5$

9. The charge for first class tickets of admission to an exhibition was Rs. 4 each, and the charge for second class tickets Rs. 2-8 annas. The whole number of tickets sold was 259, and the total amount received for them Rs. 731-8 annas. How many first class tickets were sold, and how many second class tickets? 12

10. Given 10

$$\frac{9x-2y}{30} - \frac{3x-2y}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{5x-4y}{60} + 1\tfrac{1}{10} = 2x - 2\tfrac{2}{3}$$

Find the values of x and y.

11. A and B (one of whom could do the work alone in a less number of days than the other) agree to reap a field for Rs. 20. If they had worked together every day, the field would have been reaped in 15 days; but at the end of 7 days A left off working for 4 days; and it consequently took $16\frac{1}{2}$ days to reap the field. In how many days could A alone, and in how many days could B alone, have reaped the field; and what part of the Rs. 20 ought each to receive for the work he actually did? 10

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. 5

In order then to form a triangle with three straight lines, any two of them must be greater than the third. Is a similar limitation necessary with respect to the three angles of a triangle? 3

2. In a given indefinite straight line, find a point such that the sum of its distances from two given points on the same side of the straight line shall be the least possible. 10

3. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle. 10

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts. 6

When is the rectangle contained by the two parts the *greatest possible* and the sum of the squares on the two parts the *least possible*? 4

5. Divide a given line into two parts such that the sum of the squares on the two parts equals a given square. 10

6. The straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle from the extremity of it falls without the circle; and no straight line can be drawn from the extremity between that straight line and the circumference so as not to cut the circle. 12

7. Describe a circle that shall have a given radius, and touch a given circle and a given straight line. 10

8. In a circle the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle, is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 10

9. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 6

Show that if the circumference of a circle passes through three angular points of a regular polygon, it will pass through all of them. 4

10. In a given circle inscribe a triangle whose angles shall be as 1 : 2 : 3. 10

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish the three kinds of Lever, with diagrams showing the position and direction of each force and of the fulcrum. 9

2. A Screw, one foot in diameter, having one inch between the threads; is turned by a Capstan, with 6 bars each 4 feet long: if the power applied to each bar be 56 lbs. what is the pressure at the end of the Screw? 15

3. Draw a system of Pullies, with 3 movable pullies, and show the ratio of the Weight to the Power, 9

4. State and explain the Laws of Chemical Combination. 5

5. What are the compounds of Oxygen and Nitrogen? Is Atmospheric Air one? Give the proportions by weight of Nitrogen and Oxygen in each compound, and express each with the symbols N and O. 12

6. If a piece of Phosphorus be introduced into a bell-glass of common Air standing in water, what will happen? 5

7. What is Water composed of? In 9 gallons of water how many lbs. are there of each gas? 6

8. If you breathe through a tube into Limewater, what happens? and why? 5

9. What are the Astronomical, and what are the Physical, divisions of the planets? Give lists of the Inferior and of the Superior Planets, of the Interior and of the Exterior Planets. How many Asteroids have been discovered? 12

10. Has anything been lately discovered about the composition of the Sun? 7

11. Explain the Phases of the Moon, with diagrams. 8

12. When can an Eclipse of the Moon happen? Draw a diagram. 7

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.	In English and History.
JOHN JARDINE, C.S.	
K. T. BEST, Esq.	
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
SHRIKRISHNA SHASTRI TALEKAR, Esq.	
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	In Latin.
W. S. FORMAN, C.S.	
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E	In Arabic.
ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.	
RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG	In Marathi.
MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B. ...	
J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
GOVIND VITHAL KARKARE, B.A.	
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
F. L. LATHAM, Esq.	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

JOHNSON, LIFE OF COWLEY; MILTON, PARADISE REGAINED, BOOKS I. and II.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following passage in Johnson's Life of Cowley:— 10

Nor was the sublime more within their reach than the pathetic; for they never attempted that comprehension and expanse of thought which at once fills the whole mind, and of which the first effect is sudden astonishment, and the second rational admiration. Sublimity is produced by aggregation, and littleness by dispersion. Great thoughts are always general, and consist in positions not limited by exceptions, and in descriptions not descending to minuteness. It is with great propriety that subtlety, which in its original import means exility of particles, is taken in its metaphysical meaning for nicety of distinction. Those writers who lay on the watch for novelty could have little hope of greatness; for great things cannot have escaped former observation.

2. Explain the following:— 12

(a) Since 'tis my doom, Love's undershrieve,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my she advowson fly
Incumbency?

(b) The sober Julian were th' account of man
Whilst you live by the fleet Gregorian.

(c) Had he our pits, the Persian would admire
No sun, but warm's devotion at our fire:
He'd leave the trotting whipster and prefer
Our profound Vulcan 'bove that waggoner.

(d) That the chaos was harmonised, has been recited of old; but whence the different sounds arose remained for a modern to discover.

3. Who were the metaphysical poets? Give Johnson's criticism of their wit, with examples from their works. 12

4. Write a short life of Cowley, mentioning his principal writings. 6

5. Paraphrase the following passages from the Paradise Regained, annotating where necessary:— 12

Distant more
Under the trees now tripped, now solemn stood,
Nymphs of Diana's train, and Naiades
With fruits and flowers from Amalthea's horn,
And ladies of the Hesperides, that seemed
Fairer than feigned of old, or fabled since
Of faery damsels, met in forest wide
By knights of Logres, or of Lyones,
Lancelot, or Pelleas or Pellenore.
And all the while harmonious airs were heard
Of chiming strings, or charming pipes; and winds
Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fanned
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.

6. Analyse the following sentences:— 10

The way he came not having marked, return
Was difficult, by human steps untrod.
The time prefixed I waited; when behold
The Baptist—of whose birth I oft had heard,
Not knew by sight—now come, who was to come
Before Messiah, and his way prepare!

7. Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 12

Henceforth oracles are ceased;
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shalt be enquired at Delphos or elsewhere.
Demonian Spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted.
How he, surnamed of Africa, dismissed,
In his prime youth, the fair Iberian maid.
That prophet bold
Native of Thebez, wandering here was fed
Twice by a voice inviting him to eat.
Now began
Night with her sullen wings to double-shade
The desert.

8. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:— 14

Gentiles	plebeian	retinue	freshet
sincere	mithridate	mouth	dissemble
damsel	caravan	atheous	loyal

9. Write notes on the following words:— 12

Then, its, since, boundless, womankind, whether, methinks.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

THE TALISMAN, AND CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE, CANTOS III. AND IV.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 14

"I tell thee, that for this fortnight past, I have been under a strange spell, and I would I were disenchanted. There has no sooner any one done me good service, but lo you, he cancels his interest in me by some deep injury; and, on the other hand, he who hath deserved death at my hands for some treachery or some insult, is sure to be the very person, of all others, who confers upon me some obligation that overbalances his demerits, and renders respite of his sentence a debt due from my honour. Thus, thou see'st, I am deprived of the best part of my royal function, since I can neither punish men nor reward them. Until the influence of this disqualifying planet be passed away, I will say nothing concerning the request of this our sable attendant, save that it is an unusually bold one, and that his best chance of finding grace in our eyes will be to endeavour to make the discovery which he proposes to achieve in our behalf."

2. Explain the following:— 8

(*a*). To acquire los.

(*b*). Holding some country wake.

(*c*). It was not long ere the king of England was brought on the carpet.

(*d*). That is a drawn cast.

(*e*) The misproud and amphibious caitiff puts the monk upon me.

(*f*). Take your nooning.

(*g*). This Nazarene king.

(*h*). Thou canst not yet digest that quip.

3. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words:— 8

Bezant, epicurean, arblast, shrift, purlieus, gramarye, quarry, paynim.

4. Which Crusade forms the ground-work of the Talisman? Who were the leaders? Sketch briefly the course of the campaign. 10

5. Paraphrase the following lines annotating where necessary:— 10

But who can view the ripened rose, nor seek
To wear it? Who can curiously behold
The smoothness and the sheen of Beauty's cheek
Nor feel the heart can never all grow old?
Who can contemplate Fame through clouds unfold
The star which rises o'er her steep, nor climb?
Harold, once more within the vortex, rolled
On with the giddy, chasing Time,
Yet with a nobler aim than in his youth's fond prime.

6. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages:— 18

(*a*). All that most endears
Glory, is when the myrtle wreathes a sword
Such as Harmodius drew on Athens' tyrant lord.

(*b*). Ours is a trophy which will not decay
With the Rialto.

(*c*). The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord;
And, annual marriage now no more renewed,
The Bucentaur lies rotten unrestored.

(*d*). Thy countrymen, before thee born to shine,
The Bards of Hell and Chivalry.

(*e*). Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
And Freedom find no champion and no child
Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled?

(*f*). Was she a matron of Cornelia's mien,
Or the light air of Egypt's graceful Queen?

7. Sketch the characters of Napoleon I., Rousseau, Voltaire, and Gibbon, as given by Byron. 14

8. Explain the meaning of the following passages:— 18

(*a*). He wears the shattered links of the world's broken chain.

(*b*). True Wisdom's world will be
Within its own creation, or in thine,
Maternal Nature!

(*c*). I can see
Nothing to loathe in Nature, save to be
A link reluctant in a fleshly chain.

(*d*). The paltry jargon of the marble mart
Where pedantry gulls folly.

(*e*). I twine
My hopes of being remembered in my line
With my land's language.

(*f*). The unreached Paradise of our despair
Which o'er-informs the pencil and the pen.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON THE VAIRA'GYASHATAKA, THE FIRST TWO BOOKS OF THE HITOPDESHA, TRANSLATION, AND IDIOM.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; SHRIKRISHNA RAGHUNATH SHASTRI TALEKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*). What are the sub-divisions of the Vairágya-shataka? 6

(*b*). What are the effects of Time as given by Bhartṛihari? Quote one or two of his verses on this subject, or give an outline of his description of Time in prose in Sanskrit.

2. (*a*). Translate into English:— 20

परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा क्वचन विश्राम्यताम् ।
स्वयं भवति यद्यथा भवति तत्तथा नान्यथा ॥
अतीतमपि न स्मरन्नपिच भावि संकल्पयन् ।
अतर्कितगमागमाननुभवस्य भोगानिह ॥
आदित्यस्य गतागतैरहरहः संक्षीयते जीवितम् ।
व्यापारैर्बहुकार्यभारगुरुभिः कालो न विज्ञायते ॥
दृष्ट्वा जन्मजराविपत्तिमरणं त्रासश्च नोत्पद्यते ।
पीत्वा मोहमयीं प्रमादमदिरामुन्मत्तभूतं जगत् ॥

(*b*). Explain and analyse the following compounds, referring them to their several classes:—

अतर्कितगमागमान्· बहुकार्यभारगुरुभिः.
जन्मजराविपत्तिमरणम् and प्रमादमदिराम्·

(*c*). Give as many synonyms of आदित्य, जन्मन् and जरा as you may have met with in your reading.

(*d*). Is there any difference in meaning between क and कचन? if so, illustrate it by two or three examples.

(*e*). What is the meaning of अपिच.? Give its equivalents in Sanskrit.

3. To what does Bhartrihari compare life to illustrate its short duration? Give the simile he has often used. 5

4. Give a brief account of the authorship, origin, contents, and objects of the Hitopdesha? 4

5. (*a*). Give an idiomatic rendering of the following into English:— 10

अवधीरितसुहृद्वाक्यस्य फलमेतत्.
यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं यच्छक्यं शक्यमेव तत्.
अत्रावस्थानेन वनमिदं सनाथीक्रियताम्·
काकतालीयवत्प्राप्तम्· पुत्रोप्यमित्रायते·
वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बान्धवजनैः.

(*b*). Explain the काकतालीयन्याय fully, and give some Sanskrit maxims or rules like it.

6. (*a*). Give either in prose or verse the original Sanskrit of:— 5

He who hears not the speech of the well-intentioned friends
His misfortune is near at hand; he is delight to his enemy.

(*b*). How is poverty described by Vishnusharman to be the home of all woes? Quote his verse or give an outline of the contents of it in Sanskrit.

7. Give briefly, in Sanskrit, the contents of the fable you have read in Book II. of the Hitopadesha in illustration of the following maxim :— 5

निरपेक्षो न कर्तव्यो भृत्यैः स्वामी कदाचन.

8. Is there any difference in meaning between the following two phrases :— 5

अलं तव श्रमेण and कृतं तव श्रमेण!

9. (*a*). What is the metre of the following line? Do you know any poem composed in the same metre? Divide the line into its Gaṇas. State the difference between the Hindu and European systems of prosody as to the principle of counting gaṇas or feet :— 15

सहन्ते संतापं तदपि धनिनां द्वारि कृपणाः

(*b*). State what is required for the metres of मालिनी and द्रुतविलंबित and also what constitutes the figures of रूपक and अपह्नुतिः. Quote one example for each of these metres and figures, either from the Vairágyashataka and the first two Books of the Hitopadesha, or from any other Sanskrit work that you may have read.

10. Translate into English :— 25

तात चन्द्रापीड अद्य खलु देवस्य तारापीडस्य समाप्तविद्यमुपारूढयौवनमालोक्य भवन्तं सुचिराद्भुवनराज्यफलप्राप्तिरुपजाता। अद्य समृद्धाः सर्वा गुरुजनाशिषः। अद्य फलितमनेकजन्मान्तरोपात्तमवदातं कर्म। अद्य प्रसन्नाः कुलदेताः। न ह्यपुण्यभाजां भवादृशाः सकलत्रिभुवनविस्मयहेतवः पुत्रतां प्रतिपद्यन्ते। क्वेदं वयः क्वेयममानुषी शक्तिः क्व चेदमशेषविद्याग्रहणसामर्थ्यम्। अहो धन्याः प्रजा यासां भरतभगीरथप्रतिमो भवानुत्पन्नः पालयिता। किं खलु कृतमवदातं कर्म वसुंधरया ययासि भर्ता समासादितः॥

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT; PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; SHRIKRISHNA RAGHUNATH SHASTRI TALEKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*). What is the general Sanskrit term for all kinds of dramatic composition? In how many and which classes have dramatic compositions been divided by native scholars? Name the principal sub-divisions of these classes. To which sub-division of which class does the Málavikágnimitra belong? 15

(*b*). Explain the terms *Vishkambhaka* and *Prave'saka*. What characters do act in each of the two?

(*c*). What doubts as to the authorship of the Málavikágnimitra have been raised by Professor Wilson? What is your opinion on these doubts?

(*d*). Mention some similarities between the Málavikágnimitra and the other works of Kálidása, both as to diction and to thought.

(*e*). To what religious sect does the Parivrájiká belong? When and by whom was that sect founded?

(*f*.) What is known from the Puráṇas of the history of Agnimitra?

2. Translate into English:— 25

(*a*). राजा ॥ आत्मगतम् ॥ अहो सर्वास्ववस्थासु चारुता शोभां पुष्यति । तथा हि ।

वामं संधिस्तिमितवलयं न्यस्य हस्तं नितम्बे
कृत्वा श्यामा विटपसदृशं स्रस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम् ।
पादाङ्गुष्ठालुलितकुसुमे कुट्टिमे पातिताक्षं
नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कान्तमृज्वायतार्धम् ॥

देवी ॥ ननु गौतमवचनमप्यार्यो हृदये करोति ।

गण०. ॥ देवि मैवम् । देवप्रत्ययात्संभाव्यते सूक्ष्मद-
र्शिता गौतमस्य । पठ्य ।

मन्दो ऽप्यमन्दतां याति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः ।
पङ्कच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषेणाविलं पयः ॥

राजा ॥ शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते
परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये ।
चरणपतितया न चण्डतां
विसृजसि मेखलयापि याचिता ॥

इरा० ॥ इयमपि हताशा त्वामेवानुसरति ॥ रशनामादाय
राजानं ताडयितुमिच्छति ॥

राजा ॥ एषा
वाष्पासारा हेमकाञ्चीगुणेन ।
श्रोणीबिम्बादप्यपेक्षाच्युतेन ।
चण्डी चण्डं हन्तुमभ्युद्यता मां
विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विन्ध्यम् ॥

इरा० ॥ किं मां भूयो ऽप्यपराद्धां करोषि ॥ इति सरश-
नहस्तमालम्बते ॥

राजा ॥ अपराधिनि मयि दण्डं संहरसि किमुद्यतं
कुटिलकेशि ।
वधर्यसि विलसितं त्वं दासजनायात्र कुप्यसि च ॥

3. (*a*) How do nouns ending in ज्, श्, ष्, and ह्, change their final consonants before terminations beginning with consonants? 20

(*b*) Translate into Sanskrit:—

'Seventeen Brahmans' (*Nomin. case*); 'to forty-three

Kshatriyas' (*Dative case*); 'one hundred and fifteen' (*Nomin. case*); 'two hundred and thirty-three' (*Nomin. case*).

(*c*) Conjugate the Present Parasmai. of दरिद्रा (cl. II.); the Imperat. Parasmai. of मृज् (cl. II.); and the Imperf. Parasmai. of हिंस् (cl. VII.).

(*d*) Which verbs form the Reduplicated Perfect? Which the Periphrastic Perfect? Which may optionally form the Reduplicated and the Periphrastic Perfect?

(*e*) Give the third persons Sing. Parasmai. and A'tmane. of the principal tenses and moods of the roots स्था, दृश् and वह्, and conjugate the Aorists in Par. and A'tm. of these three roots in full.

4. Translate into Sanskrit:— 40

In former times there reigned in the city of Hastinánagara a Yavan King, called Mahâ Malla; he ruled the whole land as far as the shores of the ocean. King Kâphar, being unable to endure the predominance of Mahâ Malla, collected together all his forces and marched to attack him. The Yavan monarch, knowing that King Kâphar had arrived in his neighbourhood, collected round him many hundred thousand of the finest cavalry bred in the province of Balkh and other quarters, and accepted battle in the outskirts of his capital. In the engagement that took place between the two armies, the troops under Mahâ Malla were defeated by the brave soldiers of King Kâphar and fled from the field of battle. When the Yavan monarch beheld his own warriors fleeing through fear of death, as a herd of elephants flees through fear of the lion, he exclaimed: "My warriors, is there none amongst you, who, by the force of his arm, can for a short time arrest the flight of my troops, broken by the fear of the enemy?"

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

VIRGIL, BOOK IV., AND CÆSAR, BOOK IV.

G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.; W. S. FORMAN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Translate:— 24

(*a*). Tum vos o Tyrii, stirpem, et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis; cineriquæ hæc mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis nec fœdera sunto.
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Littora littoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.

Explain the historical allusions in this passage.

(*b*). Heu Furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciæ sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
Interpres Divûm fert horrida jussa per auras.
Scilicet is Superis labor est: ea cura quietos
Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello,
I, sequere Italiam ventis; pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens;
Et cum frigĭda mors anima seduxerit artus
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, pœnas.

2. Translate and explain:— 18

(*a*). Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit, suadentque cadentiâ sidera somnos:
Sola domo mœret vacuâ.

(*b*). Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,
Adspicis hæc?

(*c*). Instauratque diem donis.

In what senses does Virgil use the verb "Instauro"?

(*d*). Vidit et æquatis classem procedere velis.

ex 6

(*e*). Haud aliter terras inter cœlumque volabat
Litus arenosum ad Libyæ, ventosque secabat,
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.

(*f*). Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas:
Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes,
Armatam facibus matrem, et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ.

3. What is the derivation of— 8

Delubra. Trieterica. Bidentes. Exuviæ. Talaria. Fastigatè. Sesquipedalis. Opportuna.

4. Translate:— 30

(*a*). His de rebus Cæsar certior factus, et infirmitatem Gallorum vēritus quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est autem hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant et quod quisque eorum de quaque re audierit aut cognoverit quærant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint pronunciare cogant.

(*b*). Rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia, paulum ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat. Hæc quum machinationibus inimissa in flumen defixerat, fistucisque adegerat non sublicæ modo directe ad perpendiculum, sed prone ac fastigate, ut secundum naturam fluminis pronumberent, his item contraria duo ad eundem modum juncta intervallo pedum quadragenum ab inferiore parte contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat. Hæc utraque insuper bipedalibus trabibus immisis, quantum eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrumque fibulis ab extremâ parte distinebantur; quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis tanta erat operis firmitudo, atque ea rerum natura ut quo major vis aquæ se incitavisset, hoc arctius illigata tenerentur.

(*c*). His constitutis rebus et consilio cum legatis et quæstore communicato ne quem diem pugnæ prætermitterent, opportunissima res accidit, quod postridie ejus diei mane eadem et perfidia et simulatione usi Germani frequentes omnibus principibus et majoribus natu adhibitis ad eum in castra venerunt, simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi causa, quod contra atque esset dictum et ipsi petissent, prælium pridie com-

misissent, simul ut si quid possent de induciis fallendo impetrarent.

5. Give an account of Cæsar's first campaign in Briton as described in his commentaries. 10

6. Translate into Latin—"500 Sestertii;" "5,000 Sestertii," and "5,000 Sestertia." 10

"He went to Naples on the 5th January and came back on the 28th."

Write down the uncial divisions of the "as."

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

OVID, FASTI, BOOK IV.; CICERO, IN CATALINAM, I. AND II.

G. B. REID, B.A., C.S; W. S. FORMAN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate and Explain:— 12

(*a*). Si qua tamen pars te de Fastis tangere debet,
Cæsar, in Aprili, quo tenearis habes.

(*b*). Educe lanigeri pecoris, qui prodidit Hellen,
Sol abit: egresso victima major adest.

(*c*). An magis hunc morem pietas Æneia fecit
Innocuum victo cui dedit ignis iter?

2. Explain and give examples of the use of the following interrogative particles:— 10

Num—An—Utrum—Ne—Nonne.

3. Translate, with short notes:— 15

Tertia lux, memini, ludis erat. At mihi quidam
Spectanti senior, contiguusque loco,
Hæc, ait, illa dies Libycis qua Cæsar in oris
Perfida magnanimi contudit arma Jubal.
Dux mihi Cæsar erat, sub quo meruisse tribunus
Glorior. Officio præfuit ille meo.
Hanc ego militia sedem, tu pace parasti,
Inter bis quinos usus honore viros.
Plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre.

Pendula cælestos Libra movebat aquas.
Ante tamen quam summa dies spectacula sistat
Ensifer Orion æquore mersus erit.

What is the peculiar propriety of the epithets Perfida and Magnanimi in the fourth line?

4. "Omnia sunt externa unius virtute terra marique pacata." 3
To whom and to what actions does this refer?

5. Translate, with short Notes:— 20

Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est honestissima: sunt enim locupletes: voluntas vero et causa impudentissima. Tu agris, tu ædificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus ommibus ornatus et copiosus sis et dubites de possessione detrahere, adquirere ad fidem? Quid enim expectas? bellum? Quid ergo? In vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant qui istas a Catalina expectant: meo beneficio tabulæ novæ proferentur, verum auctioniariæ. Neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt. Quod si maturius facere voluissent neque, id quod stultissimum est, certare cum usuris fructibus prædionum, et locupletioribus his et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod aut deduci de sententia possunt aut, si permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra republicam quam arma laturi.

6. Translate into Latin:— 40

Caius Mucius, a noble youth, resolved to deliver his country. So he armed himself with a dagger, and went to the place where the king was used to sit in judgment. It chanced that the soldiers were receiving their pay from the king's secretary; and as this man seemed to be chief in authority, Mucius thought that this must be the king; so he stabbed him to the heart. Then the guards dragged him before the king, who was greatly enraged, and ordered them to burn him alive if he would not confess the whole affair. But Mucius stood before the king and said, "See how little thy tortures can avail to make a brave man tell the secrets committed to him;" and so saying he thrust his right hand into the fire of the altar and held it in the flame with unmoved countenance. Then the king marvelled at his courage, and ordered him to be spared, and sent away in safety; "for," said he, "thou art a brave man, and hast done more harm to thyself than to me."

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account of the contents of the Tarikh Yamini. 18

2. Translate into English :— 16

فلما راي الملك شهريار ذالک الامر طار عقله من
راسه وقال لاخيه شاه زمان قم بنا نسافر على حالنا
و لا لنا حاجة بالملک حتى ننظر احدا جرى له مثلنا
وإلا موتنا خير من حياتنا قال ثم انهما خرجا من
باب سرّ القصر مسافرين ايا ما وليالى الى ان وصلا
الى شجرة في وسط مُرجة و عين ماء بجانب البحر
المالح فشربا من تلک العين وجلسا يستريحان ولما كان
بعد ساعة مضت من النهار واذا هما بالبحر قد هاج
و صعد منه عمود اسود صاعدا الى السماء و هو قاصد
تلک المرجة قال فلما رايا ذلک خافا و طلعا الى
اعلى الشجرة و كانت عالية ينظران ماذا يكون الخبر
واذا بجنّي طويل القامة عريض الهامة واسع الصدر
وعلى راسه صندوق فطلع الى البّر واتى الى الشجرة
التى هما فوقها و جلس تحتها وفتح الصندوق واخرج
منه علبة ثم فتحها فخرجت منها صبية بقامة هيفاء
بهيّة كانها شمس مضية —

8 (b) اشرقت فى الدجى فلاح النهار
و انارت من فوقها الاشجار
من سناها الشموس تشرق لما
تتجلى و تبد و تخجل الاقمار
تسجد الكاينات بين يديها
حين تبدو و تهتك الاستار
و اذا اومضت بروق حماها
اهطلت بالمدامع الامطار

10 (c) فلما نظر اليها الجنّى قال يا ستّ الحراير يا من قد اختطفتك ليلة عرسك اريد انام قليلا ثم ان الجنّى جعل راسه على ركبة الصبية و نام فرفعت الصبية راسها الى اعلى الشجرة فرات الملكين وهما فوق تلك الشجرة فشالت راس الجنّى من على ركبتها و وضعتها على ارض ووقفت تحت الشجرة و قالت لهما بالاشارت انزلا ولا تخافا من العفريت فقالا لها بالله عليك اعفى عنا من هذا الامر فقالت لهما ان لم تنزلا نبّهت عليكما العفريت يقتلكما شرّ قتلة فخافا و نزلا اليها —

3. Translate into English prose :—

6 (a) ولقد شربتُ من المدامة بعد ما
ركد الهواجر بالمشوف المعلم

6 بزجاجةٍ صفراء ذات أسرّةٍ (b)
قُرِنَتْ بازهر في الشمال مُفَدَّمِ

6 فاذا شربتُ فانّني مستهلكٌ (c)
مالي و عرضي وافر لم يُكلَمِ

6 و اذا صحوتُ فلا أُقصّرُ عن ندي (d)
و كما علمتِ شمايلي تُكرِمي

6 و حليلِ غانيةٍ تركتُ مُجَدَّلاً (e)
تمكو فريصتُهُ كشدْقِ الاعلمِ

6 سُبِقَتْ يداي له بعاجلِ ضربةٍ (f)
وَرشاشُ نافذةٍ كلونِ العندَمِ

6 هلا سألتِ الخيلَ يا ابنة مالكٍ (g)
انْ كنتِ جاهلةً بما لم تعلمي

6 اذ لا ازال على رجالة سابحٍ (h)
نهدٍ تعورُهُ الكماةُ مُكَلَّمِ

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 15

قال الحارث بن همام فاتبعته مواريا عنه عياني وقفوت إثره من حيث لا يراني حتى انتهي الى مغارة فانساب فيها على غرارة فامهلته ريثما خلع نعليه وغسل رجليه ثم هجمت عليه فوجدته محان يا لتلميذ على خبز سميذ و جدي حنيذ و قبالتهما خابيه نبيذ فقلت يا هذا ايكون ذاك خبرك وهذا مخبرك فز فر زفرة القبط وكاد يتميز من الغيظ ولم يزل يحملق الى حتى خفت ان يسطو عليّ فلما آن خبث ناره وتواري اواره انشد

(a) Has ريث any other meaning than in the above connection, and if so, what is the signification of رَاثَ عَلَيَّ خبرك

(b) Put all the verbs above into the 1st conjug. 3rd pers. sing. of the ماضي معروف which are not already in it.

(c) Write down all the words which are مجرور in the above, and state why they are so.

2. Translate into English :— 15

لبست الخمصة ابغي الخبيصة
وانشبتُ شِصّي في كل شيصة
وصيرتُ وعظي احبولة
اريغ القنيص بها والقنيصة

والحاني الدهر حتى ولجت
بلطف احتيالي على الليث عيصت
على انني لم اهب صرفه
ولا نبضت لي منه فريصة
ولا شرعت بي على مورد
يدنس عرضي نفس حريصة
ولو انصف الدهر في حكمه
لما ملك الحكم اهل النقيصة

(*a*) What are the genders of وعظ and of دهر and what is the meaning of نبض taken as a noun? explain also its signification in the phrase مابه حبض ولا نبض.

(*b*) Mention the sum total of the عوامل or governing particles in Arabic grammar, and specify those which require رفع in the noun and نصب in the predicate.

3. Translate:— 25

الدهر يومان ذا امن وذا حذر
والعيش سطران ذا صفو وذا كدر
قل للذي بصروف الدهر عيرنا
هل عاند الدهر الا من له خطر
اما تري الريح ان هبت عواصفها
فليس تعصف الا عالي الشجر
اما تري البحر تعلو فوقه جيف
وتستقر باقصى قعره الدرر

فان يكون عبثت ايدي الزمان بنا
ونا لنا من تمادي بوسه الضرر

ففي السماء نجوم لا عدد لها
وايس يكسف إلا الشمس والقمر

وكم علي الارض من حضر ويابسة
وليس يرجع إلا ماله ثمر

احسنت ظنك بالايام اذ حسنت
ولم تخف سوء ماياتي به القدر

Define the meanings of *Apocope*, *Antithesis*, and *Paragoge* in Arabic grammar. Explain also the following couplet and state which of the three it alludes to نصبا اكسبني الشوق كما

تكسب الافعال نصبا لام كي

4. Translate :— 15

وقع الشوايب شيب و الدهر بالناس قلب
اذ دان يوما لشخص ففي غد يتغلب

فلا تثق بوميض من برقه فهو خلب
واصبر اذ هو اضرى يك الخطوب والب
فما على التبر عار في النار حين يقلب

Mention the singular of شوايب translate اضرى الكلب على الصيد State the difference between تبر and عين Give also various meanings which may occur to you of the latter word.

5. Translate into Arabic :— 30

The value of any science is to be estimated according to its tendency to promote improvement, either in private virtue, or in those qualities which render man extensively useful in society. Some objects of pursuit have a secondary utility; in furnishing rational amusement, which, relieving the mind at intervals from the fatigue of serious occupation, invigorates and prepares it for fresh exertion. It is the perfection of any science, to unite those advantages, to promote the advancement of public and private virtue, and to supply such a degree of amusement as to supersede the necessity of recurring to frivolous pursuits for the sake of relaxation. Under this description falls the science of History.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI, PAPER I.

DASABODH AND MOROPANT AS IN NAVANIT.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG; MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

येक म्हणी मऱ्हाटें काये । तें तो भल्यांनीं ऐकों- 12
नये । ते मूर्ख नेणती सोये । अर्थान्वयाची ॥ १ ॥
लोहाची मांदुस केली । नानारत्नें सांठविली । ते
अभाग्यानें त्यागिली । लोखंड म्हणोनी ॥ २ ॥
तसा भाषा प्राकृत । अर्थ वेदांत आणि सिद्धांत ।
नेणोनी त्यागी भ्रांत । मंद बुद्धी स्तव ॥ ३ ॥ अ-
हाच सांपडतां धन । त्याग करणें मूर्खपणं । द्रव्य
घ्यावें सांठवण । पाहोंचि नये ॥ ४ ॥

Translate these verses fully, and state what precise idea is intended to be conveyed by the word भल्यांनीं in the first verse.

(a). In what sense is the affix ण in the word सांठवण used here? Is that the usual sense of that affix? If not, give some other words of the same formation used in its usual sense.

2. What is Ramdas's exposition of the doctrine about *Máyá* and *Brahma?* How does he define them? and distinguish their several kinds. 12

(a). Can you distinguish the other varieties of ब्र from the शुद्ध or pure *Brahma?*

3. Can you tell what particular kind of superstition the author seeks to remove in the following verses?:— 4

म्हणोनी साधुनी आपुलें । जीत असतांचि सार्थक केलें । शरीर कारणीं लाविलें । धन्य त्यांचें ॥ १ ॥ जेकां जीवन्मुक्तज्ञानी । त्यांचें शरीर पडो रानीं । अथवा पडो स्मशानीं । तरी ते धन्य झाले ॥ २ ॥ साधूचा देह दुःखित पडला । अथवा श्वानादिकीं भक्षिला । हें प्रशस्त न वाटे जनाला । मंदबुद्धी स्तव ॥ ३ ॥

(a). Who is जीवन्मुक्त?

4. Explain fully the following passages, adding notes to the words underlined, tracing their etymology and original sense, if they are used in a different sense here:— 30

(a). बहुत देव सृष्टी वरी । त्याची गणना कोण करी । एक देव कोणे परी । ठायीं पडेना ॥

(b). सगुण मायेचे पवाडे । निर्गुणीं हे काहींच नघडे ।

(c). तयासि होतां मिळणी । उरी नाहीं दुजेपणी । देव भक्त हे कडसणी । निरसोनि गेली ॥

(d). परि हा सूक्ष्म अडथाळा । वरी विवेक आगळा । जैसे दुग्ध घेऊनी जळा । राजहंस सांडितो ॥

(e). देव्हाराचा उठोनी देव । करूं नेणें सर्व जीव । तयाचोनि ब्रह्मकटाव । निर्मिला नवचे

(f). भासा करितां भास भासे । दृश्या करितां दृश्य दिसे । अदृश्यास उपमा नसे । ह्मणोनी निरुपम ॥ १ ॥ दोरी करितां भुजंग । जला करितां तरंग । मार्तंडा करितां चांग । मृगजल वाहे.

5. What are तुर्या, उन्मनी, and सुषुप्ति? Distinguish these states. What are the nine forms of भक्ति usually called the नवविधा भक्ति? What is चतुर्विधा मुक्ति? 6

6. How many forms of the आर्या छंद are there? Can you give any reason why Moropant resorted to this more than to any other Chhanda? 6

7. Explain fully the following verses:— 12

(a). जनमेजयनृपतिपुसे वैशंपायनकथी सविस्तरतें
बहुमींलेशचि गातों जगलेशेंहीमहद्यशेंतरतें.

(b). चित्तींह्मणेनृपतिहे जातीचीसस्मिताहिकलिकामी
होईनकाय चुंबुनि ईतेंसफलेच्छतृप्तअलिकामी

What does सस्मिता mean here? What part of speech is सफलेच्छ, and what are the component words of which it is a compound? What समास is this? By what rule is the last vowel in the compound word shortened? Give other examples of a similar nature.

8. What are the उपमा and the उपमेय in the following verse?:— 3

मर्यादापाळावी निजशिवगुरुचेंचिपायरीतीनें
सांडूंनयेम्हणतिकवि साधुपदाचीचपायरीतीनें

9. Write the following आर्या in the Roman character according to the Jonesian system, and explain its meaning in good and correct Maráthi :— 5

नळनृपम्हणेशिवाती नवरोहोमनदुजीसनवरीहो
भैमीम्हणेशिवेतो नवराहोप्रेमानित्यनवराहो.

10. Give the meaning of the following words :— 10

कडसणी, निदसुरपणा, सुणें, धादांत, मोहरे, ताटस्तता, अर्गळा, अनर्गळता, साबडी, डहुळणें, न्याहार, आडळे, निर्बुजे, वोडग्रस्तपणा, वोवसा, जोजार.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI, PAPER II.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG; MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What letters of the Devanagari alphabet do not occur in purely Maráthí words? 2

2. Resolve the following compound words into their components: मात्रुद्दिष्ट, शशिरर्तु, तच्छीलोचित, क्षुध्बोधकौषधि, and विपद्धरण. 3

3. Translate freely into idiomatic Maráthí the following passages :— 30

(a.) 'Who can speak the blessedness of that first day of freedom? Is not the sense of liberty a higher and a finer one than any of the five senses? Liberty! electric word! what is it? Is there any thing more in it than a name, a rhetorical flourish? Why does your heart's blood thrill at that word for which your fathers bled, and your braver mothers were willing that their best and noblest should die? To your

fathers, freedom was the right of a nation to be a nation. To him, it is the right of a man to be a man, and not a brute. To move, speak, and breathe, go out and come in unwatched, and free from danger to call the wife of his bosom his wife; to have a home of his own, a religion, a character of his own, unsubject to the will of another. Who can speak the blessedness of that rest which comes to the freeman's pillow under laws which insure to him the rights which God has given to man? How fair and precious to that mother was that sleeping child's face endeared by the memory of a thousand dangers? How impossible was it to sleep in the exuberant possession of such blessedness. And yet these two had not an acre of ground, not a roof they could call their own. They had nothing more than the birds of the air or the flowers of the field,—yet they could not sleep for joy. O ye who take freedom from man, with what words shall ye answer it to God?'

(*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*)

(*b.*) 'Twas something like the burst from death to life;
From the grave's cerements to the robes of heaven;
From sin's dominion and from passion's strife
To the pure freedom of a soul forgiven,
Where all the bonds of death and hell are riven,
And mortals put on immortality;
When mercy's hand hath turned the golden key,
And mercy's voice hath said 'rejoice, thy soul is free!'

4. Translate closely into English the following passages:— 30

(*a*). 'विचार करून पाहतां हो स्त्री लोकोत्तर वाटत्ये. परस्परास विरुद्ध जे गुण ते इच्या अंगीं एकत्र वसत होते, असें दिसतें. जातीची बायको असून डामडौल करण्याची बुद्धि तिच्या अंगीं मुळींच नव्हती; स्वधर्मा वर पराकाष्ठेची श्रद्धा असून परधर्माच्या लोकांचा द्वेष नाहीं, इतकेंच नाहीं; तर त्यांवर पूर्ण कृपा ती करी; तारुण्य-दशेंत वैधव्य प्राप्त झालें असतां, पूर्ण पातिव्रत्य; लक्ष्मी घरीं पाणी वाहत असतां, तपस्व्याची वृत्ति;

हातीं अमर्याद राजसत्ता असतां, व ती अप्रतिमेय चातुर्यानें चालवित असतां, जिच्या अंगीं अहंकाराचा लेशही नव्हता; व जेंजें कृत्य करावयाचें तें परमेश्वरास भिऊन करावयाचें: व सर्वांत विशेष गुण हा, कीं आपण स्वतः इतकी शुद्ध व निर्मळ असून दुसऱ्याचे दोष व व्यंगें न काढितां व न्याय न मोडितां, त्यांवर जितकें पांघरूण घालवेल तितकें घालण्याची मोठी इच्छा. हे सर्व गुण खरोखर पाहतां अगदी अमानुष दिसतात. मनुष्यानें चित्तांत ईश्वराचें भय बाळगून संसारिक कृत्यें केलीं असतां तेणेंकरून त्याचें मन किती उत्तमावस्थेस पावतें; या गोष्टीचें उत्तम उदाहरण या साध्वीच्या चरितांत स्पष्ट दिसून येतें.

जसें एकादा मनुष्य वाळूच्या मैदानांत फिरत असतां, व चोंहीकडे भणभणीत व रुक्ष ओसाड रान पाहून त्याचे डोळे त्रासले असतां एकाएकीं त्या मनुष्यास त्या रानांत सुंदर व हिरवीगार बाग नजरेस पडून त्या मनुष्याचे डोळे समाधान पावतात व त्याच्या चित्तास आनंद वाटतो, मग तो त्यास बाग लौकर सोडवत नाहीं; तसें आपल्या देशाच्या इतिहासांत जिकडे पाहवें तिकडे लबाड अप्रमाणिक व दुष्ट मनुष्याचाच गोष्टी आढळतात. यास्तव असलें चरित्र सांपडलें असतां लौकर सोडवत

नाहीं· अशी साध्वी आपल्या देशांत झाली हो गोष्ट या देशास मोठें भूषण होय, व एथील लोकांचें मोठें सुकृत होय.'

(अनेक विद्यामूलतत्व)

(b.) कष्टें क्षीण वपू जरा विखरली मंदावले नेत्रही
अंगींचें जरि दिव्यतेज विटलें मानी दिसे निस्पृही
वृद्धत्वीं युवशौर्यही स्फुरतसे चित्तीं अहंता वसे
शांती वत्सलता वसेहि हृदयीं ऐशी मुखश्री दिसे

(दैवसेनी)

5. Describe the state of religion in India about the time when Shankarácharya flourished. Mention a few of the changes he introduced, and the principal religious establishments which he founded. 10

6. Give a short account of the life and writings of Kalidás, Dandi, Bhawabhúti, Magh, and Shriharsh. 15

7. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English, expressing exactly the force of the words आपली, परता, माझें, तर, ना, त्याचा तो, and तुझें काय गेलें:— 10

मीं आपली कोठे तरीं बसेन,
तूं जाईस ना परता,
माझें काय पुसतां, मी गोसावीण, पण तुम्हीं तर श्रीमंत ना?
त्याचा तो गेला मग तुम्हाला काय?
फलाणा फलाण्याशीं भांडला त्यांत तुझें काय गेलें?

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S. &c. ; GOVIND VITHAL KARKARE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a prime factor? Decompose 15750 into its prime factors. Define Multiplication and find accurately the product of $2\cdot\dot{3}1\dot{7}$ by $35\cdot\dot{0}319$. 8

2. Express 1 a. 2¼ p. as the decimal of a rupee; show between what number of pies the value of Rs. 0·3456 lies; and find the value of 0·0132132132 8

3. Determine the form of fractions which can be expressed by finite decimals, showing on what the number of decimal places depends; and state what is the greatest number of digits that can be included in the circulating part of the decimal corresponding to a common fraction. 7

Find four fractions alternately greater and less than $\frac{879}{3652}$. 5

4. In the extraction of the cube root, explain the method of pointing; find the least quantity which the final remainder cannot exceed; and extract the cube root of 351,000. Explain the method of extracting roots by logarithms. 10

5. Given log 4 = ·6020600, log 4·0001 = ·6020708, Required the values of log 2, log 5, and log 400·0072, and the number whose logarithm is 2·6020670. 6

6. What will be realized by selling on the 4th September Rs. 4,500 of 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Government paper, at 105, bearing interest from 1st May,—brokerage 3 annas per cent? 6

7. Find the value of $\left\{x^2 - 2xy + 4y^2\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in terms of a and b, where $x = 9a^2 - 12ab$, and $y = 2b^2 - 6ab$. 8

8. State the rule for finding the H. C. D. of two algebraical expressions; and find the H. C. D. of $3x^3 - 10x^2y + 4xy^2 - 3y^3$ and $5x^2 - 19xy + 12y^2$. 6

9. Extract the cube root of— 9

$$\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + 6\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 9\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) - 4$$

Simplify $\frac{x-1}{x+1}\left\{\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}+\frac{1-x}{x+\sqrt{x}}\right\}$.

10. Investigate the relations which exist between the roots and the co-efficients of a quadratic equation. 6

If α and β be the roots of the equation $x^2-px+q=0$; find the value of $\alpha\beta^{-2}+\beta\alpha^{-2}$. 5

11. Solve the equations:—

(1)..... $(x+2)^2=(x+4)(x^2+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 4

(2)..... $\left.\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}=\sqrt{a}\\ \sqrt{x^2+y^2}-\sqrt{2xy}=b\end{array}\right\}$ 6

12. A certain number consists of two digits. The left hand digit is double of the right hand digit, and if the digits be inverted, the product of the number thus formed and the original number is 1008. Find the numbers. 6

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKARE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In any obtuse-angled triangle the square of the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the square of the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular upon that side from the opposite angle,—whether the last named angle be the obtuse angle or the other acute angle. 5

In any isosceles triangle if a straight line be drawn from the vertex to any point in the base, the square upon this line together with the rectangle contained by the segments of the base is equal to the square described upon either of the equal sides. 5

2. Upon a given straight line to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given angle either greater or less than a right angle. 5

The base, the vertical angle, and the altitude of a triangle being given, to construct the triangle. 5

3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 5

If a line be drawn from the centre of the inscribed circle perpendicular to the base of the triangle, then either of the sides of the triangle and the opposite or remote segment of the base is equal to half the perimeter of the triangle. And if a circle be described touching the base of the triangle and the two sides produced, the line intercepted between the point of contact and the vertex of the triangle is also equal to the semiperimeter. 5

4. What is the arithmetical and what is the geometrical definition of proportion? Why are they different? and does the first apply to geometrical as well as to arithmetical magnitudes? 4

Of unequal magnitudes the greater has a greater ratio to the same magnitude than the less has. 5

5. The rectangle contained between the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides. 6

6. On a given straight line describe a rectangle which shall be equal to the difference of the squares on two given straight lines, any two of the three given lines being together greater than the third. 5

7. What is meant by the circular measure of an angle? The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter is 3·17159; express in degrees (to four places of decimals) the angle whose circular measure is unity. 8

8. Define the sine, cosine, and cosecant of an angle. The sine of a certain angle is $\frac{4}{5}$; find all the other trigonometrical functions. 6

9. Prove the following formulæ:— 6

$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

where A and B are each less than a right angle but their sum greater than a right angle.

10. Find the values of cos 36° and cos 72°. 5

If each of the angles of a triangle A and B be double of the third C, show that 7

$$\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A+B+C}{5} + \cos^4\frac{A+B+C}{4} = \tfrac{1}{2}.$$

11. Show that in every triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles. 6

12. Describe the ambiguous case and illustrate your description by figures; and having given $a = (\sqrt{3} - 1)$, $b = (\sqrt{3} + 1)$ and $A = 15°$; find the other parts. 12

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Term, Proposition, and Inference. 10

Distinguish between Inductive and Deductive, and between Mediate and Immediate Inferences; giving examples of each.

2. What is meant by Distribution? 10

"All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not." Explain and illustrate this rule.

3. Show, with instances, what kinds of Conversion may be applied to A, I, E, and O. In what circumstances may A be converted simply? 10

4. Show that in the first figure the major premiss must be universal; that in the second, the conclusion must be negative; that in the third, the minor premiss must be affirmative; that in the fourth, when the conclusion is negative the major premiss must be universal; and that A can be proved only in the first figure. 20

5. Which are the Subaltern Moods in the several figures? In what moods are they respectively included? 5

6. Some Hindus are not educated; and yet they are all capable of being educated. What do you conclude from these premisses? Prove your conclusion by Reduction. 15

7. If men were wise, they would be happy; but they are not wise. What is the conclusion? Justify your answer by a reference to the rules of the Conjunctive Syllogism. 9

8. What do you understand by the Argument in a Circle? 6

9. Examine the following arguments, real or apparent:— 15

(*a.*) This candidate cannot expect to pass, for he has not studied his subject sufficiently.

(*b.*) We must admit that there are some enemies whom we cannot abandon, for every man is an enemy to himself.

(*c.*) As all eminent statesmen gain the confidence of their Sovereign, and as Mr. Gladstone has gained this confidence, it is clear that he is an eminent statesman.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M., JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the provisions of the Petition of Right? What were the grievances which led to that Petition? 9

2. State the principal incidents of the Civil War from its commencement till the Battle of Naseby. 11

3. Give the history of the Long Parliament, noting its principal legislation. 10

4. Give a short account of the Protectorate, and describe the foreign policy of Cromwell. 12

5. What were the Solemn League and Covenant, the Remonstrance, and the Self-denying Ordinance? 8

6. State the chief causes which gave rise to the Peloponnesian War. 10

7. Sketch briefly the public career of Brasidas and compare his character with that of Alkibiades. 10

8. Give a short account of the Dekeleian war. 10

9. What led to the Peace of Nikias? Who were the contracting parties? What were its principal conditions? 10

10. What important political measures were passed under the archonship of Eukleides at the close of the Peloponnesian War? 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS I., II., III., WITH PREFACE.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give, and comment on, Butler's analysis of the nature of man. 12

2 What are the elements which constitute the idea of a system. Illustrate your answer by examples. 10

3. What is the argument from Analogy, and in what does its value consist? Give any instances which you may recollect of its employment by Butler. 14

4. How does the author excuse the difficulty of his writings? 5

5. Self-love and conscience. What are their respective positions in the philosophy of Butler and in the Utilitarian philosophy? How would a utilitarian avoid the argument drawn from the pleasure arising from the approbation by conscience of an action at variance with the present passion of the individual? 12

6. What is Hobbes' explanation of the principle of benevolence? How is this explanation refuted by Butler? 8

7. In what different senses may the term Human Nature be used? In which of these senses can it properly be said to be a law to man? Illustrate your answer. 10

8. Are the animosities common between different nations and castes an objection to the theory of the natural good-will of man to man? and if not, why not? 8

9. Does any assumption underlie the whole of Butler's arguments? If so, what is it? 9

10. Explain and criticise the following passages:— 12

"Vice is more contrary to nature than tortures or death."

"Reverence thyself."

"The interest or good of the whole must be the interest of the universal being, and he can have no other."

"As in some cases we follow our nature in doing the works contained in the law, so in other cases we follow nature in doing contrary."

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKARE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the equation to a straight line drawn through a given point and making a given angle with a given straight line. 6

2. Determine the equation to a straight line which bisects the angle contained by two given straight lines. 5

3. Determine the length of a perpendicular from a given point on a line whose equation is given. 9

4. Required the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its angular points. 9

5. Lines drawn from the angles of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite sides intersect in the same point. 9

6. Find the rectangular equations of the three lines passing through each pair of the following four points, and the distances from the origin at which they severally cut the axes, together with the area of the triangle formed by them :— 12

$$(-5, 4,), (5, -4,), (-5, -4,), \text{ and } (5, 4,).$$

7. Find the equation to a circle referred to any rectangular axes. 4

Determine the position and magnitude of the circles :— 7

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 4 = 0 \ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 9x - 5y + 14 = 0 \ldots\ldots\ldots(2)$$

8. Find the equation to the tangent to a circle in the form $y = mx + c\sqrt{1 + m^2}$. 8

9. What relation must hold among the constants in order that the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ may touch the circle $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = c^2$. 8

10. Tangents to a circle are drawn from a given external point, find the equation to the chord of contact. 6

11. If a chord be drawn parallel to the diameter of a circle, and from any point in the diameter lines be drawn to its extremities; the sum of their squares will be equal to the sum of the squares of the segments of the diameter. 11

12. Find the equation to a circle referred to two tangents at right angles to each other as co-ordinate axes. 6

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many cubic inches of oxygen (measured at the standard temperature and pressure) will 100 grains of K Cl. O_3 yield? K = 39·1; Cl. = 35·5. **15**

2. What is the law of multiple proportions? Explain and illustrate it. **10**

3. What tests would you apply to a mercurial thermometer in order to ascertain whether you might rely on its indications? **15**

4. Contrast the effect of heat on solids and on liquids. **10**

5. What change of volume will 500 c. in. of gas at 90° F. undergo on being reduced to 15°·5 C? **10**

6. Explain why a person standing close to but not in contact with a large conductor strongly charged with electricity will experience shock when the conductor is suddenly discharged. **16**

7. What is the "residual charge" of a Leyden Jar? To what is it due? **12**

8. What circumstances affect "striking distance?" **12**

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A .... The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A ...	In English.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A. ... . R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In History
J. G. BUHLER, Ph D. ... . RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A	In Sanskrit.
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D. .. .. G. B. REID, B.A., C.S	In Latin.
MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B. . VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.	In Marathi.
The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY .. . . NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A.,LL.B.	In Gujarathi.
W. DRAPER, M A .. .. J BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M A. .. . . ANDREW WILSON, Esq.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
JOHN CONNON, M A. . ... F. L. LATHAM, Esq.	In Political Economy.
I. B. LYON, Esq. . . . . SAMUEL COOKE, B.A , L.C E.	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

BACON'S ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING; TENNYSON'S PRINCESS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the causes that weakened the authority of scholasticism in Europe in the half century that preceded the Reformation, and some brief historical notices of the philosophers mentioned by Bacon in this work who attempted the construction of new systems. 15

2. Give in your own words a statement of the aim which Bacon proposed in the composition of this work, and point out any *desiderata* or defects, theoretical or practical, mentioned by him, which have been since supplied. 12

3. What is Bacon's theory of Poetry, of the art of Judgment, and the use of human reason in religion? 15

4. Paraphrase freely the following passages, preserving the full meaning:—

(*a*). For although in the more gross sorts of fallacies it happeneth as in juggling feats, which, though we know not how they are done, yet we know well it is not as it seemeth to be; yet the more subtle sort of them doth not only put a man beside his answer, but doth many times abuse his judgment. 5

(*b*). Howbeit, if we will truly consider it, more worthy it is to believe than to know as we now know. For in knowledge man's mind suffereth from sense; but in belief it suffereth from spirit, such one as it holdeth for more authorized than itself, and so suffereth from the worthier agent. Otherwise it is of the state of man glorified: for then faith shall cease and we shall know as we are known. 5

(*c*). It is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with columbine innocency, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent: his baseness, his going upon his belly, his volubility and lubricity, his envy and sting; that is all forms and natures of evil, for without this virtue lieth open and unfenced. 4

(*d*). So in divine learning we see how frequent parables and tropes are: for it is a rule that whatsoever science is not consonant to presuppositions must pray in aid of similitudes. 3

(*e*). Wherein it may appear at the first a new and unwonted argument to teach men how to raise and make their fortune: a doctrine wherein every man perchance will be ready to yield himself a disciple, till he see the difficulty: for fortune layeth as heavy impositions as virtue, and it is as hard and severe a thing to be a true politique as to be truly moral. But the handling hereof concerneth learning greatly both in honour and in substance: in honour, because pragmatical men may not go away with an opinion that learning is like a lark that can mount and sing, and please herself, and nothing else: but may know that she holdeth as well of the hawk, that can soar aloft, and can also descend and strike upon the prey: in substance because it is the perfect law of inquiry of truth that nothing be in the globe of matter, which should not be likewise in the globe of crystal or form: that is, that there be not anything in being and action which should not be drawn and collected into contemplation and doctrine. 14

5. Describe the plan, and give briefly the story of the Princess. What do you consider to be the writer's ethical object in this composition, and the value of the arguments on which he relies to establish it? 15.

Explain the meaning of the following:—

(*a*). "A mere love-poem! O for such, my friend,
We hold them slight: they mind us of the time
When we made bricks in Egypt." 4

(*b*). And, tost on thoughts that changed from hue to hue
Now poring on the glowworm, now the star,
I paced the terrace, till the bear had wheeled
Thro' a great arc his seven slow suns. 3

6. Paraphrase:— 5

Then the Doctors. O to hear
The Doctors! O to watch the thirsty plants
Imbibing! Once or twice I thought to roar,
To break my chain, to shake my mane: but thou,
Modulate me, soul of mincing mimicry!
Make liquid treble of that bassoon, my throat:
Abase those eyes that ever loved to meet
Star-sisters answering under crescent brows,
Abate the stride which speaks of man, and loose
A flying charm of blushes o'er this cheek.

PAPER II.

SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH; FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 24

(a). "If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld jump the life to come. But in these cases
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which being taught return
To plague the inventor.

(b). *Mal.* What I believe, I'll wail;
What know, believe; and what I can redress,
As I shall find the time to friend, I will.
What you have spoke, it may be so perchance.

This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues,
Was once thought honest: you have loved him well;
He hath not touch'd you yet. I am young; but something
You may deserve of him through me; and wisdom
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb
To appease an angry god.

Macd. I am not treacherous.

Mal. But Macbeth is.
A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge. But I shall crave your pardon;
That which you are, my thoughts cannot transpose;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell:
Though all things foul would wear the brows of grace,
Yet grace must still look so.

2. Show clearly the point of the following passage by amplifying it, or commenting upon it, where necessary:— 14

Len. The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth: marry, he was dead:
And the right valiant Banquo walk'd too late:
Whom, you may say, if 't please you, Fleance kill'd,
For Fleance fled: men must not walk too late.

Who cannot want the thought, how monstrous
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father? damned fact!
How it did grieve Macbeth! did he not straight,
In pious rage, the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that nobly done? Ay and wisely too;
For 'twould have anger'd any heart alive
To hear the men deny't. So that I say,
He has borne all things well: and I do think
That, had he Duncan's sons under his key
As, an't please heaven, he shall not—they should find
What 'twere to kill a father; so should Fleance.

3. Explain:— 8

(*a*). This hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

(*b*). Protest me
The baby of a girl.

(*c*). Valour's minion.

(*d*). To alter favour ever is to fear.

4. (*a*) *Len.* Sent he to Macduff? 10

Lord. He did, and with an absolute 'Sir, not I,'
The cloudy messenger turns me his back
And hums.

Explain the use of *me* in the above.

(*b*). Norway . . . . began a dismal conflict;
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, lapped in proof,
Confronted him with self-comparisons.

Explain any peculiarity of construction in the above.

(*c*). Explain of the expression "the travelling lamp."

(*d*). I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'er-leaps itself
And falls on the other.

Remark upon the use of metaphor in the above.

5. *Sec. Witch.* Double, double toil and trouble; 14
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.

Hec. O, well done! I commend your pains;
And every one shall share i' the gains.

Sec. Witch. By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes :
Open, locks,
Whoever knocks !

Scan these lines, naming their metres. What is essential (1) to English verse, and (2) to perfect rhyme? Show that double rhymes naturally occur in complete trochaics, and treble rhymes in complete dactylics. If in trochaic rhyming verse the rhyme is not double, how must the lines end?

6. What (according to Grimm) is the origin of *d* in the English Preterite, and of *s* in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.? 10

7. Write an outline of the Essay on Truth (in *Friends in Council*) in the style of the original. 20

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

KADAMBARI AND MÂLATI MÂDHAVA.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into English :— 22

(a.) क्रमेण च प्रतीचीकर्णपूररक्तोत्पले लोकान्तरमुपगते भगवति गभस्तिमालिनि समुल्लसितायामम्बरतलविकचकमलिन्यां संध्यायां कृष्णागुरुपङ्कपत्रलतास्विव तिमिरलेखासु स्फुरन्तीषु दिशां मुखेष्वलिकुलमलिनेन कुवलयवनेनेव रक्तकमलाकरे तिमिरनिकरेणोत्सार्यमाणे संध्यारागे कमलिनीनिपीतमातपमुन्मूलयितुमन्धकारकरपल्लवेष्विव विशत्सु रक्तकमलोदराणि मधुकरकुलेषु शनैः

शनैश्च निशाविलासिनीमुखावतंसपल्लवे गलिते संध्यारागे दिक्षु विक्षिप्तेषु संध्यादेवतार्चनबलिपिण्डेषु शिखरदेशलग्नातिमिरास्वनारूढमयूरास्वपि मयूराधिष्ठितास्विव मयूरयष्टिषु गवाक्षविवरनिलीनेषु प्रासादलक्ष्मीकर्णोत्पलेष्विव पारावतेषु विगतविलासिनीसंवाहननिश्चलकाञ्चनपीठासु मूकीभूतघण्टारवास्वन्तःपुरदोलासु भवनसहकारशाखावलम्बितपञ्जरेषु विगतालापेषु शुकसारिकानिवहेषु संगीतकविरामविश्रान्तरवासूत्सार्यमाणासु वीणासु ....
प्रवृत्ते प्रदोषसमये चन्द्रापीडः प्रज्वलितदीपिकाचक्रवालपरिवारश्चरणाभ्यामेव राजकुलं गत्वा पितुः समीपे मुहूर्तकं स्थित्वा दृष्ट्वा च विलासवतीमागत्य स्वभवनमनेकरत्नप्रभाशबलमुरगराजफणामण्डलमिव हृषीकेशः शयनतलमधिशिश्ये ।

(b.) प्रचलितकरिकृत्तिपर्यन्तचञ्चन्नखाघातभिन्नेन्दुनिस्यन्दमानामृतश्रोतजीवत्कपालावलीमुक्तचण्डाट्टहासत्रसद्भूरिभूतप्रवृत्तस्तुति श्वसदसितभुजङ्गभोगाङ्गदग्रन्थिनिष्पीडनस्फारफुल्लफणापीठनिर्यद्विषज्योतिरुज्जृम्भणोद्दामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःषण्डपर्यासितक्ष्माधरम् । ..... वस्ताण्डवं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः ॥

(c.) प्रेङ्खद्दूरिमयूरमेचकनिभैरुन्मेषिचाषच्छद-
च्छायासंवलितैर्विवर्तिभिरिव प्रान्तेषु पर्यावृताः ।
व्यक्ताखण्डलकार्मुका इव भवन्त्युच्चित्रचीनांशुक-
प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानैर्दिशः ॥

Dissolve the first compound in (b.)

2. Explain the following fully, giving the double sense in which some of the words are used :— 15

राहुरिवासकृदास्वादितसोमः पद्मनिकर इव दिवसकरमरीचिपो नदीतटतरुरिव सततजलक्षालनविरलजटः करिकरभ इव विकचकुमुददलशकलसितदशनो द्वीपिरिव कृपानुगतो नक्षत्रराशिरिव चित्रमृगकृत्तिकाश्लेषशोभितो घर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषो जलधरसमय इव प्रशमितरजःप्रसरो वरुण इव कृतोदवासो हरिरिवापनीतनरकभयः प्रदोषारम्भइव संध्यापिङ्गलतारकः..रविरथ इव दृढनियमिताक्षचक्रः.....सामप्रयोगपरोपि सततावलम्बितदण्डः सुप्तोपि प्रबुद्धः संनिहितनेत्रद्वयोपि परित्यक्तवामलोचनस्तदेव कमलसरः सिस्नासु [हारीतनामा मुनिकुमारक] उपागमत्

3. Explain the following, giving the context, and solve the conundrums :— 13

(a) स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्ष इति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत्.

(b.) गुरुबाष्पस्तम्भमन्थरितकण्ठप्रतिलग्ननिःश्वासमन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनम्.

(c.) तस्यामभिनवो विचित्रः कुसुमेषु व्यापारः

(d.) भगवत्येवंवादिनीत्याख्यायते

(e.) प्रियं खलु युष्माकं मालतीजीवितं न पुनर्मालती.

(f.) सखि मदयन्तिके मालतीप्रियसख्येवेदृशानि मन्त्रयितुं जानाति

(g.) कं याचे यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः

(h.) एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्वैः

(a) Why was the chief of the S'abaras like Baka Râkshasa, Bhîshma, Summer, and Music?

(b) Why was Târâpîḍa like the river Narmadâ?

(c) Why was Târâpiḍa's palace like a body of great Rishis and Pâtâla?

(d) Why was lake Achchhoda like the banner of the god of Love and the breasts of Kadru?

(e) Why was Mahas'vetâ like the Aryâ metre?

4. Explain the technical terms in the following, and give their ordinary senses:— 7

(a.) नाटकमिव प्रकटपताकाङ्कशोभितम्

(b.) व्याकरणमिव प्रथममध्यमोत्तमपुरुषविभक्तिस्थितानेकादेशकारकाख्यातसंप्रदानक्रियाव्ययप्रपञ्चसुस्थितम्.

(c.) सांख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषगुणोपेतेन विलासिजनेनाधिष्ठिता.

(d.) निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पस्तन्त्रयितव्यः

5. Is there any *Patâkâ* alluded to in the first line of the preceding, in Mâlatî-Mâdhava? If so, what is it? What is such a minor hero as Makaranda called in connection with such Patâkâ? Name and define the species of Dramatic composition to which the play you have read belongs, according to Hindu critics. 7

6. What evidence can you adduce from Mâlatî-Mâdhava to prove that Bhavabhûti knew of Kâlidâsa, and was acquainted with his works? State what ideas or passages in the play bear a very suspicious resemblance to the ideas or passages occurring in any of Kâlidâsa's works. 8

7. Describe Lake Achchhoda and the surrounding scenery. Narrate briefly in Sanskrit, the contral story in Kâdambarî. What parts do S'udraka, Chandrâpîḍa, the horse Indrâyudha, Vais'ampâyana the parrot, and Vais'ampâyana the minister's son, act in it in their first or previous life? Give the substance of the 6th and 9th Acts of Mâlatî-Mâdhava. 15

8. Translate into English :— 13

भगवति क्लेशभीरुरकृतज्ञः सुखासङ्गलुब्धो लोकः स्नेहसदृशं कर्मानुष्ठातुमशक्तो निष्फलेनाश्रुपातमात्रेण स्नेहमुपदर्शयन् रोदिति त्वया तु कर्मणैव सर्वमाचरन्त्या किमिव न प्रेमोचितमाचेष्टितं येन रोदिषि। तदर्थमाजन्मनःप्रभृति समुपचितपरिचयः प्रेयानसंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बान्धवजनः संनिहिताअपि तृणावज्ञयावधीरिता विषया विमुक्तान्यतिशयितशुनासीरसमृद्धीन्यैश्वर्यसुखानि मृणालिनीवातितनीयस्यपि नितरां तनिमानमनुचितैः संक्लेशैरुपनीता तनुर्गृहीतं ब्रह्मचर्यमायोजितस्तपसि महत्यात्मा वनिताजनदुष्करमतिकष्टमङ्गीकृतमरण्यावस्थानम्।

परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेपि विषये
भवत्यभ्यस्तेपि स्मरणमतथाभावविरसम् ।
न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा
मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति किमप्यालिखति च ॥
अद्यैवेन्दुमयूखखण्डखचितं पीतं निशीथोत्सवे
यैर्लीलापरिरम्भदायिदयितागण्डूषशेषं मधु ।
संप्रत्येव भवद्भुजार्गलगुरुव्यापारभग्नास्थिभि-
र्गात्रैस्ते कथयन्त्यसारविधुरान् प्रायेण संसारिणः ॥

Explain the context of these passages.

1869.

Paper II.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate and explain: 15

(a.) दिनेदिने सा परिवर्धमाना
लब्धोदया चान्द्रमसीव लेखा ।
पुपोष लावण्यमयान्विशेषान्
ज्योत्स्नान्तराणीव कलान्तराणि ॥

b. उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणम् ।
कर्म यज्ञः फलं स्वर्गस्तासां त्वं प्रभवो
गिराम् ॥

(c.) लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः ।
अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः ॥

(d.) यज्वभिः संभृतं हव्यं विततेषूर्ध्वरेषु सः ।
जातवेदोमुखान्मायी भिषतामाच्छिनत्ति यः ।
वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं
दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेतः ।
प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां
पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥

2. (a.) भवाल्लब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः । 10
उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः ॥

Translate and give the myth of Tárakásura.

(b) With what arguments does Mádhava console Rati, when she desires to die after Anan'ga had been burnt?

3. (a.) गोप्तारं सुरसैन्यानां यं पुरस्कृत्य गोत्रभित् । 15
प्रत्यानेष्यति शत्रुभ्यो वन्दीमिव जयश्रियम् ॥

Translate and give notes on the words underlined, containing full mythological, grammatical &c. explanations.

(b.) कृताभिषेकां हुतजातवेदसं
त्वगुत्तरासङ्गवतीमधीतिनीम् ।
दिदृक्षवस्तामृषयोऽभ्युपागम-
न्न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥

Who is spoken of? Explain exactly the meaning of the terms of the first two lines. What is the teaching of the Smritis as to the meaning of the term वृद्ध?

(c.) उमास्तनोद्भेदमनुप्रवृद्धो
मनोरथो यः प्रथमं बभूव ।

तमेव मेना दुहितुः कथंचि.
द्विवाहदीक्षातिलकं चकार ॥

Translate and explain.

4. (*a*) Give the Sanskrit titles of the first seven cantos of the Kumárasambhava. 10

(*b*) Quote as many verses as you know of the lament of Rati for Káma.

5. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

The moral code of the Kabír Panthís is short, but, if observed faithfully is of a rather favourable tendency. Life is the gift of God, and must not therefore be violated by His creatures. Humanity is, consequently, a cardinal virtue, and the shedding of blood, whether of man or animal, a heinous crime. Truth is the other great principle of their code, as all the ills of the world, and ignorance of God, are attributable to original falsehood. Retirement from the world is desirable, because the passions and desires, the hopes and fears which the social state engenders, are all hostile to tranquillity and purity of spirit, and prevent that undisturbed meditation on man and God which is necessary to their comprehension. The last great point is the usual sum and substance of every sect amongst the Hindus, implicit devotion in word, act, and thought to the Guru, or spiritual guide: in this, however, the characteristic spirit of the Kabír Panthís appears, and the pupil is enjoined to scrutinize his teacher's doctrines and acts, to be first satisfied that he is the sage he pretends to be, before he resigns himself to his control.—(*H. H. Wilson.*)

1869.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

LIVY, BOOK IV., AND CATULLUS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate, with explanatory notes:— 20

(*a*). Quia tertio mense, quam inierunt augurum decreto perinde ac vitio creati honore abiere, quod C. Curtius, qui comitiis eorum præfuerat, parum recte tabernaculum cepisset.

(*b*). Respondit—decemviros connubium diremisse, ne incertâ prole auspicia turbarentur.

(*c*). Quos necari sub crate jusserat.

(*d*). Nec libet credere, et licet in variis opinionibus, et argumento est quod imperia Manliana, non Postumiana appellata sint.

(*e*). Soli ex consularibus Valerius et Horatius non intererant consiliis; C. Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos.

To what event does this refer? What do you know of the hereditary politics of any of the Roman Families?

2. What were the different sources from which Livy drew the materials for his history? What earlier historians does he mention in his work? 5

3. What were the duties and functions of the following officers? State the causes which led to their first creation and their subsequent changes and development:—Interreges—Quæstor—Censor—"Tribuni Militares"—"Magister Equitum"—Prætor. 10

4. Translate, with explanatory notes where necessary:—

(*a*). Qui postquam niveos flexerunt sedibus artus, 25
Lárge multiplici constructæ sunt dape mensæ;
Cum interea, infirmo quatientes corpora motu,
Veridicos Parcæ cœperunt edere cantus.
His corpus tremulum complectens undique quercus,
Candida purpurea quam Tyro inciuxerat ora:
At roseo niveæ residebant vertice vittæ
Æternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.
Læva colum molli lana retinebat amictum:
Dextera tam leviter deducens fila supinis
Formabat digitis; tum prono in pollice torquens
Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum:
Atque ita decerpens æquabat semper opus deus
Laneaque aridulis hærebant morsa labellis
Quæ prius in levi fuerant exstantia filo.

(*b*). O colonia quæ cupis ponte ludere longo,
Et salire paratum habes; sed vereris inepta
Crura ponticuli adsulitantis, irredivivus
Ne supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat
Sic tibi bonus ex tua pons libidine fiat,
In quo vel salisubsulis sacra suscipiantur:
Munus hoc mihi maximi da, colonia risus.
Quendam municipem meum detuo volo ponte

Ire præcipitem in lutum, per caput podesque:
Verum totius ut lacus, putidæque paludis,
Lividissima, maximeque est profunda vorago.

(c). Hoc misso in Syriam, requierant omnibus aures
Audibant eadem hæc leniter et leviter:
Nec sibi postilla metuebant talia verba
Cum subito adfertur nuntius horribilis,
Ionios fluctus, postquam illuc Arrius isset,
Jam non Ionios esse, sed Hionios.

5. What can you gather from Catullus' poem of his life and character? and the relations in which he stood with the leading men of his time? 5

6. Translate into Latin Prose:— 35

Meantime, however, the streets remained empty: not one of their secret confederates showing himself. Fifty men could surprise, but were too few to keep possession of the city. The Count began to suspect a trap. As daylight approached, the alarm spread; the position of the little band was critical. In his impetuosity Louis had far outstripped his army, but they had been directed to follow hard upon his footsteps, and he was astonished that their arrival was so long delayed. The suspense becoming intolerable, he rode out of the city in quest of his adherents, and found them wandering in the wood, where they had completely lost their way. Ordering each horseman to take a foot soldier on the crupper behind him, he led them rapidly back to Mons.

Paper II.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.; G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give, according to Bentley, the chronological order of the works of Horace. In what years of the City, and at what age of Horace, was the First Book of the Epistles written? 10

2. What is the date of Horace's birth? At that time, of what ages were Cicero, Lucretius, Catullus, and Virgil respectively? What is the date of Horace's death? 10

3. Translate:— 25

Romæ nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri
Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles.
Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ,

Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum.
Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde simul primùm me dimisere Philippi,
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni
Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem. Sed, quod non desit, habentem
Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutæ,
Ni melius dormire putem, quàm scribere versus?
Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes;
Eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivia, ludum;
Tendunt extorquere poemata. Quid faciam vis?
Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque:
Carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis;
Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro.
Præter cætera me Romæne poemata censes
Scribere posse, inter tot curas totque labores?
Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta, relictis
Omnibus officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini,
Hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque;
Intervalla vides humanè commoda.

(*a*). *Romæ nutriri*, &c. Quote another passage from Horace's writings in which he alludes to his education at Rome.

(*b*). What is alluded to in "Iratus—Achilles"?

(*c*). "Curvo dignoscere rectum." What are the two interpretations given to these words? Which do you prefer? and state your reasons. A dictum, usually ascribed to Plato, may be adduced in favour of one of the interpretations; what is it?

(*d*). "Academi quærere verum." Quote passages from Cicero, illustrative of the doctrines of the Academics. Mention the different ages of the Academy.

(*e*). "Dura—fundi." Give notes on the events herein alluded to.

(*f*) Carmine—nigro. Give notes.

(*g*). Draw a Map of Ancient Rome, and mark the places which are mentioned in Horace's writings.

4. Give the titles of the philosophical works of Cicero. 5

5. State, in the words of Cicero, as far as you may be able, or in English, the views of the different philosophers, which are discussed in the *De naturâ Deorum*. 10

6. Translate :— 15

Quod si mundum efficere potest concursus atomorum, cur porticum, cur templum, cur domum, cur urbem non potest? quæ sunt minùs operosa, et multo quidem faciliora. Certe ita temerè de mundo effutiunt, ut mihi quidem numquam hunc admirabilem cœli ornatum, qui locus est proximus, suspexisse videantur. Præclarè ergo Aristoteles, *Si essent*, inquit, *qui sub terra semper habitavissent bonis et inlustribus domiciliis, quæ essent ornata signis atque picturis, instructaque rebus his omnibus, quibus abundant hi qui beati putantur, nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram; accepissent autem fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim Deorum: deinde aliquo tempore, patefactis terræ faucibus, ex illis abditis sedibus evadere in hæc loca, quæ nos incolimus, atque exire potuissent: cùm repentè, terram et maria, cœlumque vidissent; nubium magnitudinem ventorumque vim cognovissent, aspexissentque solem, ejusque tum magnitudinem pulchritudinemque, tum etiam efficientiam cognovissent, quòd is diem efficeret, toto cœlo luce diffusa: cum autem terras nox opacasset, tum cœlum totum cernerent astris distinctum et ornatum, lunæque luminum varietatem tum crescentis, tum senescentis, eorumque omnium ortus et occasus, atque in omni æternitate ratos inmutabilesque cursus: hæc cùm viderent, profecto et esse Deos, et hæc tanta opera Deorum esse arbitrarentur.*

7. Translate into Latin :— 25

Man was made for action, and to promote, by the exertion of his faculties, such changes in the external circumstances both of himself and others as may seem most favourable to the happiness of all. He must not be satisfied with indolent benevolence, nor fancy himself the friend of mankind, because in his heart he wishes well to the prosperity of the world.

1869.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI, PAPER I.

MUKTESHVAR'S SABHÂ PARVA; WÂMAN PANDIT'S POEMS.

MAHA'DEVA GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.; VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who was Maya? Describe the great *Sabhâ* which he created for the Pândavas. Name the other *Sabhâs* which are known for their extent and splendour. 6

2. Who was Jarâsandh, and what portion of India did he rule over? What was the cause of the enmity between him and Krishna? Relate the singular story of his birth. How and by whom was he slain, and whom did his slayers place on his throne? 8

3. What led king Dharma to celebrate the *Râjasuya* sacrifice? Explain fully the nature of this great sacrifice. 10

(*a*) Name the various countries invaded by the four Pândavas as a preliminary to the celebration of the above sacrifice, and fix approximately their positions in the map of modern India. How far did Arjuna penetrate beyond the Himâlaya range, and what people stopped his further progress?

4. Translate:— 12

पाय स्पर्शोनियां मुरारि । शिळा केली दिव्य नारी ।
तिये अहल्येचिये सरी । मज उद्धरी श्रीरंगा ॥ १ ॥
तुंचि गे माझी कुळस्वामिणी । मानस-तुळजापुर-वासिनी ।
कौरव-महिषासुर-मर्दनी । धांवें धांवें धांवणिया ॥ २ ॥
कौरव-सभा-पाणी थडीं । नक्र-दुःशासनें घातली आढी ।
काया करोनि कडोविकडी । ओढोताडीं पीडियलें ॥ ३ ॥
माझा भाव तो प्रल्हाद । निष्ठुरीं गांजितां पावला खेद ।
शत्रु-अहंकार-स्तंभ-भेद । करून प्रगटे नरहरी ॥ ४ ॥
लाज हरिली दुःशासनें । तेंचि सीता या रावणें ।
हरिली ते तुवां रघुनंदनें । प्रताप-रुद्रें रक्षावी ॥ ५ ॥
बौद्धरूपिया जगदीशा । कौरवीं मांडिली माझी हिंसा ।
करुणाकरा कृष्णा परेशा । प्राणरक्षक मज होई ॥ ६ ॥

Explain fully the allusions contained in the above verses.

5. Translate:— 10

हात घालूनियां कुरळीं । आंसडूनि पाडली पायांतळीं ।
जैशी उलथे कर्पूर-कदळी । मत्त करीनें ताडतां ॥ १ ॥

हांक मारितां याज्ञसेनी । कंपें थरारली मेदिनी ।
खचोन पडों पाहे तरणी । चंद्र-तारा-सहीत ॥ २ ॥

Who was the perpetrator of this act? When Pànchâlî was brought to the Sabhâ, how did she argue her case before the assembled kings?

(*a*) Give a short account of the circumstances that led to the great game at dice between the Kauravas, and the Pàndavas, which resulted in the banishment of the latter for twelve years.

6. Translate closely :— 15

मल्लां वज्र गमे नरां नृप गमे काम स्त्रयें स्त्रीजना
गौळ्यां आप्त नृपां खळां प्रभु शिशू मातापित्यांचा मना ।
कंसा मृत्यु अशक्त पामरजनां संतांसि तत्वामृत
श्रीशेषासन यादवां हरि दिसे रंगांत रामान्वित ॥ १ ॥
दे मल्लां रस रौद्र अद्भुत नरां शृंगार नारीजना
गौळ्यां हास्य नृपांस वीर करुणा मातापित्यांच्या मना ।
कंसालागिं भयानकाख्य रस दे बीभत्स मूढां भ्रमें
संतां शांत रस स्वभक्ति रस तो दे यादवां या क्रमें ॥ २ ॥

(*a*) What is meant by *Rasa*? How are they classified by Sanskrit rhetoricians?

(*b*) In what *Vrit* (metre) are the above *Shlokas*. Name some of the metres employed by Wâman Pandit, and give instances from the Pandit's poems.

7. Name the writings of Wâman Pandit and of Muktesh-vara. Which of them are original, and which are translations and commentaries? 9

8. Give the meanings of the following words :— 8

मौळ, उबगणें, यूप, वैडूर्य, चोज, इंद्रजाळ, लोलुपता
मुखरण अंतुरी, सैरा, भणंग, पारुष, हारपणें, होड.

9. Define समास, गुण, वृद्धि, अर्थ, प्रयोग, तद्धित, 10
and state the समास of the following words:—

पार्थाग्रज, संसारगजकेसरी, षट्पद, अजातशत्रु, प्रज्ञाचक्षु, दरदिवस दशशिर, वाल्मिकिप्रभृति.

10. What is *Alankâr*? Name the principal *alankârs*, and 12
state what *alankârs* are used in the following passagos:—

(a). लीला विश्वंभर पादाब्जीं।
मुक्तेश्वर षट्पद सहजी?

(b). गुंजारव करितां रुंझी। भारत कथा प्रगटली॥
एक त्यागून कुळ रक्षिजे।
ग्रामालागीं कुळ वाळिजे।
देशा लागीं ग्राम त्यजिजे। नीतिवंतीं जाणपां॥

(c). तुलितां तुझिया सामर्थ्याशीं।
तुज सारिखा तूं एक॥

(d). अहो कोंबड्यास रत्न.

(e). हे टोळ नव्हेत, हे यमाचे दूत आहेत.

PAPER II.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M]

MAHADÉV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.; VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate freely into idiomatic Maráthi the following 30
passages:—

"St. Francis was born in the romantic town of Assisi, of a family, the Bernardini, engaged in trade. His mother loved him with all a mother's fondness for her first-born. The father of St. Francis, a hard, money-making man, was shocked at first by the vanity and prodigality of his son.

The young Francis gave banquets to his juvenile friends, dressed splendidly, and the streets of. Assisi rang with the songs and revels of the joyous crew; but even then his bounty to the poor formed a large part of his generous wastefulness. He was taken captive in one of the petty wars which had broken out between Perugia and Assisi, and while in prison, he was seized with a violent illness; when he rose from his bed, nature looked cold and dreary: he began to feel disgust to the world. The stirrings of some great but yet undefined purpose were already awake within him. He began to see visions, but as yet they were of war and glory; the soldier was not dead in his heart. He determined to follow the fortunes of a youthful poor knight who was setting out to fight under the banner of the 'gentle Count,' Walter of Brienne, against the hated Germans. At Spoleto he again fell ill, and his feverish visions took another turn. Francis now felt upon him that profound religious thraldom which he was never to break, which he was never to desire to break. His whole soul became deliberately, calmly, extatic faith. He began to talk mysteriously of his future bride,—that bride was Poverty.—(*Milman.*)

(*a*) When even at last the solemn hour shall come,
And wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
I cheerful will obey; then with new powers
Will rising wonders sing. I cannot go
Where universal love not smiles around
Sustaining all yon orbs, and all their suns,
From seeming evil still educing good,
And better thence again, and better still,
In infinite progression. But I lose
Myself in Him, in light ineffable!
Come then, expressive silence, muse his praise.

2. Translate closely into English the following passages:— 30

अहो तें काय पुसतां. जिकडे पहावें तिकडे गर्दीचगर्दी. काय माणूस राबत होतें कांहीं अंत आहे? ज्याला त्याला असें वाटे कीं या कार्यातिलें थोडें बहुत जिनकें आपण काम उचलूं तितका प्रसादच समजावयाचा. जेव्हां अंतरपट धरला, ब्राह्मण मंगळाष्टकें ह्मणूं लागले, सुस्वर वाद्यांचा गजर चालूं

झाला, तोफांची आणि बंदुकांची फेर झडूं लागली, तेव्हांचा काय चमत्कार सांगूं तुह्मांला! त्या वाड्याच्या चहूं बाजू 'सुमुहूर्त सावधान' अशा शब्दांनीं नादावल्या आणि जिकडून तिकडून अक्षतांची वृष्टि झाली. अहाहा! असा महोत्सव आपण तर पूर्वी कधीं पाहिला नव्हता. केवळ शुद्ध निर्मल आनंदानें घर भरून गेलें; उभयतां वृद्ध मातापितरें आनंदाश्रू ढाळूं लागलीं; आईच्यानें तर रडें आवरेना. कन्येकडे पाही, ज्यामाताकडे पाही, आणि डोळ्यावाटे पाणी काढी. वधू तर पूर्ण विधूच दिसत होती. तिची सुप्रभा पाहून असें वाटलें कीं धन्य जयपाळराज. पूर्व जन्मींची तपश्चर्या सबळ, ह्मणून अशी नक्षत्रांना लाजिवणारी प्रिया त्यांना प्राप्त झाली. तिच्या चर्येवर हर्ष व खेद दोन्हीही विकार स्पष्ट झाले होते. मुखश्री तेजःपुंज आणि नेत्र उदकानें भरलेले, कोणी ह्मणेल तेथून वाहणाऱ्या उदकधारांनींच ही पुष्पवटिका इतकी प्रफुल्लित केली कीं काय कोणजाणे. नंतर चंद्रदेवराज जयपाळास ह्मणाले. जयपाळ राज, आजपर्यंत प्रभावतीचें आह्मी पाळण पोषण केलें. आतां ती आह्माला दूर व तिला आह्मी दूर असें होणार आपल्या पदरांत आपण घेतां त्या अर्थी नीट तिचें संरक्षण करावें हें सांगणें नकोच परंतु पोटचा गोळा ह्मणून माया बोलविते. आमच्या पाशीं

काय बाळपण काढिलें, परंतु आतां तिचा सर्व जन्म आपल्यापाशीं जावयाचा—तेव्हां तिचावर कृपादृष्टि असावी—प्रभावतीचा स्वभाव,—आतां आमची तर मुलगीच,—आह्मी काय सांगावें, परंतु सहवासा अंतीं समजेल,—फार गरीब—अत्यंत गरीब. असें नाहीं असें, असें सुद्धां ह्मणणार नाहीं.—(जयपाळ).

(a). हा मेघ आर्द्र महिषोदरतुल्य काळा
शंखाकृती धरि करांत बलाकमाळा
विद्युत्प्रभा वसनपीत कसोनि कासे
विष्णूच आक्रमितसे गगनास भासे
विजेच्या चापल्यें क्षुभित घननीलाभ वळले
महावातें अभ्यंतरिं उदधि जैसे खवळले
तिहीं गंधोद्दामा हरिततृणसस्यांकुरवती
पहा केली धाराशरशताविदीर्णा वसुमती

3. Give a short abstract of the Nârad Niti as described in the third chapter of the Sabhâ Parva. What are the fourteen elements of the strength of Princes, and the six methods of conquering enemies? 10

4 Explain fully:— 3

प्रार्थनेची परडी भरी । आनदाचा उदो करी ।
अवदानाचा मी भिकारी । जोगया मागे संतांत.

5. What is the argument from design in the case of the instincts which lead insects to lay their eggs and protect the young ones? State also the nature of the argument drawn from the adaptation and adjustment of the internal structure of animals with the external circumstances in which they are placed. 12

6 Give an account (in Marâthi) of the rise of the Seiks. 8

7. Trace the progress of the Marátha power from 1720 to 1761 A.D. 7

1869.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATI, PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON THE VIDYA'NA' UDDESH, LABH ANI SANTOSHA, AND THE HISTORY OF GUJARAT, INCLUDING TRANSLATION, ETYMOLOGY, AND GRAMMAR.

The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Into how many classes may the sciences be divided, according to the first of these works, and what sciences belong t oeach class?

Give the Gujarátí names, with their derivations.

2. Translate the following passage into English:—

हवे सघळा जंगमोए भक्षण करेला आहार तेओनां पेटमां गया पछी ते आहारने ओगाळवाने त्यां स्वादरहित अने स्वछ एवो जाठर नामे द्रवरूप रस छे; ते रस ते आहारने अडीने ओगाळेछे. अने जूदी जुदी जातिना जंगमना पेटमां ते रस जूदो जूदी जातिनो छे, पण ते जीवंत पदार्थोने ओगाळतो नथी ते नरा निर्जीव पदार्थोनज ओगाळेछे. एज विशेष गुण सघळामां सरखो छे, माटे ते जे जंगमना पेटमां होयछे तेने पीडा कर्याविना तेओए खाधेला पदार्थोने

ओगाळेछे· ससाणो, समळी, घुड, इत्यादि हिंसक पक्षिओना पेटमांहेलो ते रस अस्थि मांस इत्यादि तेमना आहारने ओगाळेछे· उद्भिद पदार्थोंने ओगाळतो नथी· सर्व जंगमोना पेटमांहेलो जाठर रस तेमना तेमना आहार प्रमाणे जूदी जूदी जातनो छे.

व्यक्तगणित, सामान्यगणित, कृमिकीटादि, गुरुत्वाकर्षण, शाहामृग, राफडो, लघ्ववरोधनकर, जडानुभवज्ञान, अधोमुख·

(*a*). Give the meanings of these words.

(*b*). Explain their etymology.

(*c*). State the samás of the first four, and the rules of Sandhi observed in forming the last three.

4. Translate the following passage into Gujaráti :— 15

"No men occupy so splendid a place in history as those who have founded monarchies on the ruins of republican institutions. Their glory, if not of the purest, is assuredly of the most seductive and dazzling kind. In nations broken to the curb, in nations long accustomed to be transferred from one tyrant to another, a man without eminent qualities may easily gain supreme power. The defection of a troop of guards, a conspiracy of eunuchs, a popular tumult, might place an indolent senator or a brutal soldier on the throne of the Roman world. Similar revolutions have often occurred in the despotic states of Asia. But a community which has heard the voice of truth, and experienced the pleasures of liberty, in which the merits of statesmen and of systems are freely canvassed, in which obedience is paid, not to persons, but to laws, in which magistrates are regarded, not as lords, but as the servants of the public, in which the excitement of a party is a necessary of life, in which political warfare is reduced to a system of tactics; such a community is not easily reduced to servitude."

5. Translate into Gujarátí the following lines :— 15

He looks abroad into the varied field
Of nature, and, though poor perhaps, compar'd

With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And the resplendent rivers. His t'enjoy
With a propriety which none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inspir'd
Can lift to heav'n an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—"My Father made them all."
Are they not his by a peculiar right,
And by an emphasis of int'rest his,
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy,
Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted mind,
With worthy thoughts of that unwearied love
That plann'd, and built, and still upholds, a world
So cloth'd with beauty for rebellious man?

6. Translate the following sentences from the History of Gujarát, and mention the events, as far as you remember, to which they refer:— 8

a. તેમની સાથે તે બર ના આવ્યો.

b. તેણે જે રીતે ફાવે તેમ કરીને આ દેશ ઠાળે પાડ્યો.

c. આ ટાંકણે બાદશાહ એક મહોટા હાથી ઊપર બેઠા.

d. એક સ્વારે તેમના ઘોડાના માથા ઊપર તલવાર મારી એટલે તે ઝાડ થઈગયો.

e. આ સલાહમાં ભાંજગડ કરનારા અંગ્રેજ લોકો હતા તથા તેમાં તેઓની બાહેધરી હતી.

7. What superstitious reason has been assigned for the decline of Ahmedabad during the later years of Mogul rule? State the real reasons as mentioned in the History. 8

8. Translate the first of the following sentences. State the prayog in both, and explain its apparent anomaly:— 10

કેટલાક દાહાડા સુધી લટા ઝટા ચાલ્યાં કરયાં.
બાદશાહ નિરાંતે ત્યાંના હિંદુ લોકો સાથે લડયા કરયો.

9. કોઈ પણ નગરમાં, કોઈ પુરૂષ અથવા કોઈ સ્ત્રી કંઈ બલાત્કાર, કે કંઈ ચોરી, કે કોઈ પ્રકારનો અન્યાય, 10

કે કોઈ રીતની ઠગાઈ, કે બીજું કંઈ દુષ્કર્મ કરે, તો તેની શિક્ષા થવી જોઈએ.

What is the difference in meaning between કોઈ and કંઈ as illustrated by these examples?

Can they be used indiscriminately? If not, on what does the difference between them depend?

10. Explain the terms ઊપસ્થ and અનુપસ્થ as used in regard to the object of a transitive verb. Illustrate your explanation by examples. 6

PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON THE SAMPLAKSHMI, HUNARKHAN, AND ABOLA RANI, INCLUDING TRANSLATION, ETYMOLOGY, AND GRAMMAR.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Paraphrase and explain the following:— 12

સંપ કહે શુણુ રમા, જનમ તારો હું જાણું ;
વળિ જાણે સૌ વિશ્વ, કેમ વિસ્તારિ વખાણું ;
પય ખારાની પુત્રિ, ભયંકર વિષની ભગની ;
વિષ કરતાં વીશેષ, ઉડે સંભારે અગની ;
વિષ પ્રાણ હરે પોતે મરી, કરે એકને કલેશ છે ;
તેં જીવતિ રહિને જગતમાં, દિધા ઉજાડી દેશ છે.
કૌરવ પાંડવ કૂળ, મૂળથી નાંખ્યાં મરડી ;
રાવણનું પણ રાજ, ઝડપ તેં નાંખ્યુ ઝરડી ;
બહુ રાજાના રાજ, સંપ તજવાથી તુટ્યાં ;
સરસ હતા સુલતાન, સંપ ફીટે ઘર ફૂટ્યાં ;
પરિપૂરણ લક્ષ્મી પામિને, સંપવિના નહિ સુખિ રહે ;
નિજ ઘરમાં ઘણા કુસંપથી, મોટાપણ મરવા ચહે.

સ. લ. પા. ૯-૧૦.

2. Explain the following lines, quoting or indicating the stanzas in which they occur :— 10

૧. ભળળળ શશિ ભાલ ભળક.

૨. પુરારિયે પ્રેર્યો તુજ પાસ.

૩. શીતળ રહે સદાય.

૪. કુસંપ ગંધક તેલ.

૫. સામ દામને ભેદ ભણાય.

૬. સોમેશ્વર શોભાય.

૭. ચડાવે મુછે તાર જે રાણી જાયા.

૮. જાંણી અંડ ફુટે.

૯. એક કેહે નાહ્યો હું ગંગ.

૧૦. રહી જામની એકજ પોહોર.

3. Translate into English the following :— 10

કોઈની જનનીએ સુંડ ખાધી નથી
હામ હઈએ ધરે આજ ટાણે,
જે હુનરખાનને પકડી કર જકડીને
આપણા દેશમાં તુરત આણે.
કાં ગયા હીંદુ મહારાજ પાટણ પતી
જે લડયા ખુબ પરભાસ લુટે,
આ સમે કેમએ તુરત નથી આવતા
કામમાં લક્ષ્મીનું ધામ તુટે.
હિંદુ વટલાવતાં જવન બળ ફાવતાં
આવતા તુરત શીવાજી વાહારે,
કાં ગયા તે હવે હીંદુને જાળવે,
દરિદ્ર નિજ જાત જોરે વધારે.
કોણ હીંદુધણી રાખિ ચિંતા ઘણી

જાતું પરદેશ ધન બંધ કરશે,
હડહડી ચાલિયું કેમ રેહેશે હવે
તુટિયું ટાંકું જલ કેમ ધરશોહુ

હુ. પા.૪૫-૬૪.

4. Give five instances (four mythological and one historical) illustrative of સંપ વગર માત્ર લક્ષ્મીથી સુખ મળતું નથી, which the author of સંપલક્ષ્મી has put into the mouth of સંપ.

5. What figure of speech is the following stanza an instance of? :— 8

જુઓ ઇંદુને અંગ, રોગ ક્ષય લાગિ રેહેછે ;
રાહુ સમો શિર શત્રુ, વાર ઘણી ઘેરી લેછે ;
કાળું લાગ્યું કલંક, વિર્હણી ગાળો આલે,
ચોથ તિથીમાં લોક, ચક્ષુ આડી કરિ ચાલે ;
વળિ તેજ પ્રતાપ વધે, કલેરા કદી નવ મન કરે ;
જોઈ સંપ કુટંબ નક્ષત્રપતિ, સદા શીતળ થેને ફરે.

Give the Sanskrit or Gujarátí name of the figure.
Give another instance of the same figure from the સંપ લક્ષ્મી.

6. Give a brief sketch of the argument in હુનરખાન or સંપલક્ષ્મી. 10

7. Analyse the following compound words and explain their meanings. 10

Give the derivation of their principal components, and mention some other words derived from the same roots :—

૧. શીંહાસન. ૨. પરદુખભંજન સુખકરણ. ૩. ક્ષીપ્રાનીર. ૪. વાગીશા. ૫. હંસવાહિની. ૬. બ્રહ્મસુતા. ૭. વીણા-પુસ્ત-ધારિણી.

8. What do you understand by અક્ષરછંદ and માત્રછંદ? 12
Classify the following metres :—

નારાચ. ભુજંગી. છપય. ચોપાઈ. તોટક. દોહરા. ચરચરી. ઝૂલના. હરીગીત. પવંગમ.

Explain the construction of નારાચ, તોટક, ઝૂલના, ભુજંગી, ચરચરી. and છપય.

8. Translate into English the following:— 20

આ ક્ષણભંગુર જગતમાં કામ ક્રોધ લોભ મોહ મદ અને મત્સર નામના છ જુલમી દુશમન આપણી સારી બુદ્ધિને ચળાવેછે. એઓથી ઇંદ્રિઓ સ્વાધીન રાખી, નચળી, મનને સ્થીર રાખી પરદુખભંજન તરફ નીધા કરીશું તો, તેમાંથી, જગતનો કર્ત્તા તે શું?, આપણને શામાટે તેણે જનમ આપ્યોછે, આપણે શું કરવું જોઇએ વગેરે સારા વિચારો આપણામાં આવશે, હૈયાં કુમળાં થાશે, અને નઠારાં દુખદેતાં સાણાં કદીપણ નહી આવે. પારસી, મુસલમાન, ખ્રીસ્તી, વગેરે સઘળાનાં ધરમ પુસ્તકમાં પરોપકારની સ્તુતી કરેલી છે. તુળસીદાસ કેહેછે કે "તુલસી દયા ન છોડિયે, જબલગ ઘટમેં પ્રાન." દુનીઆના સઘળાં માણસો ઇશ્વરને મોટો દાતા જાણી તેના ઉપર આધાર રાખેછે. કુટુબના માણસો રળતા પુરૂષોના ઉપર આધાર રાખેછે. દેશરૂપી કુટુંબમાં રળતા શ્રીમંત લોક હોયછે માટે, નિરાશ્રિત ભાંડુઓ વિશેષે કરીને લક્ષ્મીવાનોની આશા રાખેછે.

નર્મગદ્ય. પા. ૭૧.

1869.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How must a merchant sell brandy which cost him Rs. 13-5-4 per gallon, so as to gain $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and what would be the loss per cent. if he sold it at Rs. 10 per gallon? 8

2. Rs. 34,150 are invested in Government Paper, Rs. 11,500 in the 4 per cents. at 92, and the remainder in the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $113\frac{1}{4}$; and it is proposed to devote the interest to the maintenance of scholarships of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 per mensem. There are to be two scholarships of Rs. 5 each for one of Rs. 10: and the balance remaining in hand at the end of each year, if any, is to be given as a prize. How many scholarships of each class will the fund maintain, and what will be the value of the annual prize? 12

3. State and prove the rule for finding the highest common measure of two algebraical expressions; and explain why at any stage of the process a factor may be struck out of either divisor or dividend, if not common to both, without affecting the result. 10

4. If a and b be bases of two systems of logarithms and m any number, show that— 10

$$\log_b m = \frac{\log_a m}{\log_a b}$$

In the common system of logarithms log 181 = 2·257679 and log 2 = ·301030; find the logarithm of 181 in the system the base of which is 2.

5. $8^x = 9$. Find the value of x, having given $\log_{10} 2 =$ ·301030 and $\log_{10} 3 =$ ·477121. 6

6. Given 7

$$7x^2 - 14xy + 2y^2 + 264x - 3y = 0 \text{ and}$$
$$19x^2 + 34xy - 4y^2 - 1320x + 15y = 0,$$

Find the values of x and y.

7 The 5th term of a series in arithmetical progression is 22, the 25th term is 122, and the last term is 847; find the sum of the series. 10

8. Show how to insert a given number of harmonical means between two terms. 10

Insert seven harmonical means between 5 and 6.

9. Find for what value of r the number of combinations of n things, taken r at a time, is greatest. 8

10. Find a formula for computing the number of permutations of n things taken all together which are not all different. 10

How many different permutations can be made with the letters in the word *communication* taken altogether?

11. Write down all the terms of $(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}})^{10}$ and the twenty-fifth term of $(x - a^{\frac{1}{2}})^{50}$ 9

1869.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Reduce 9° 30′ 5″ French measure to the English or Sexagenary scale, and 31° 45′ English to the French scale. 3

If the limb of a sextant be divided into spaces of 5′ each, and eleven divisions of the limb correspond to ten divisions of the vernier: to what degree of accuracy will the instrument read off? 3

2. Given— $\tan A = 1\frac{1}{3}$, Find versed sin A; 5

$\sin 3A = 2 \sin A$, Find A;

$\tan 3A = 5 \tan A$, Find tan A;

and determine the arithmetical values of the sines and cosines of 15° and 18°. 5

3. Prove that—

$$(\cos A - \sin A \sqrt{-1})^n = \cos nA + \sin nA \sqrt{-1}.$$ 9

4. If a, b, and C, be two sides and the included angle of a triangle, prove that— 10

$$c = \sqrt{\left\{(a+b)^2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + (a-b)^2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}\right\}};$$

adapt this formula to logarithmic computation; and if $a = 60$ yards, $b = 50$ yards, and $C = 33° \; 33'$, find A, B, and c.

log 1·1 = ·0413927; log 3·3160 = ·5206145; log 3·3161 = 5206276.

Angle.	log. sine.	log. tan.	log. cot.	log. cos.	
16° 46	9·4601079	9·4789748	10·5210252	9·9811331	73° 14
16 47	9·4605270	9·4794319	10·5205681	9·9810950	73 13
33 33	9·7424616	9·8216060	10·1783940	9·9208555	56 27
33 34	9·7426520	9·8218803	10·1781197	9·9207717	56 26
	log. cos.	log. cot.	log. tan.	log. sin.	Angle.

5. A person wishes to ascertain the distance between two inaccessible objects; state the necessary observations and give the methods of solving the requisite triangles. 6

6. In a plane triangle the cosine of half the difference of any two angles is to the cosine of half their sum, as the sum of the opposite sides is to the third side. And the sine of half the difference of any two of the angles is to the sine of half their sum as the difference of the opposite sides is to the third side. 9

7. Define *a curve line of the second order, directrix, parameter, normal, diameter, conjugate parallelogram, asymptote, radius of curvature, excentricity, and equilateral hyperbola.* 9

Describe the genesis of a Parabola, and show how to find the directrix and focus of a given parabola.

8. In the Parabola, PV being the abscissa in any diameter, QV the ordinate, and S the focus, prove that— 6

$$4\,SP.PV = QV^2.$$

9. If a chord be drawn through the focus of an ellipse, it is so divided in that point that four times the rectangle contained by its segments is equal to the rectangle contained by the chord and the parameter. 8

To describe an ellipse through three given points and having a given focus. 8

10. In the hyperbola, if PI be the chord of the circle of curvature at the point P, passing through the centre C, and CD be conjugate to CP, determine PI in terms of CP and CD. 6

11. In the ellipse and hyperbola, if two tangents be drawn at the extremities of a diameter and meet an oblique tangent, their rectangle is equal to the square of the semidiameter parallel to them: that is if AOC be a diameter and AB, CD, tangents meeting a third tangent B E D, and OG be a semidiameter parallel to AB and CD, then $AB \cdot CD = OG^2$. 8

2. Given the centre, the vertex, and a point in the curve, to describe the hyperbola. 5

1869.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Illustrate the relation of Logic to Grammar. 5

2. Give Thomson's summary of his analysis of judgments, and give examples of the three interpretations of which every judgment admits. 10

3. What is the common property of categorical and conditional propositions? When do conditional propositions correspond to substitutive, and when to attributive judgments? 5

4. Distinguish mediate from immediate inferences. If inference is not the discovery of new truth, in what way is it of use? 8

5. What is Thomson's reason for discarding the fourth figure? 4

6. Put the following in syllogistic form:— 8

$$A = C,\ B = C \therefore A = B$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \therefore \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$$

7. Prove the following, putting your argument in the form of syllogism, and stating what figures and moods you employ:— 20

1. That we should provide for the future.
2. That we should desire glory more than wealth.
3. That the earth moves round the sun.
4. That all bodies attract one another.

8. What are the chief differences between Mill and Whewell on the subject of Induction? 10

9. State and illustrate the four methods of Experimental inquiry. 10

10. Exemplify briefly the deductive confirmation of empirical generalizations, and the employment of the deductive and inductive methods in scientific inquiry. 10

11. Distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate hypotheses. 10

1869.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BUTLER.

1. Show the connection between Butler's theory of conscience and his account of the nature of virtue. 10

2. What are the common objections to making prudence a virtue? 5

3. According to Butler's doctrine what method must be pursued in determining whether any particular affection is virtuous or not? 10

4. In what sense is the word *natural* used when natural government is spoken of as contrasted with moral government? Compare this use of the word natural with the meaning given to nature, in Butler's Sermons. 10

5. What proper and what improper inferences may be drawn from our ignorance respecting God's moral government? 5

6. What does Butler mean by 'natural punishments'? And what points does he specially call attention to in connection with them? 10

7. What is the design of Butler's Analogy? 5

8. State the analogies in favour of our surviving the change of death, and explain why the decay of vegetables offers only the shadow of an analogy on the other side. 15

9. What are the circumstances common to the beginning of life as an education for mature age, and to this life as a trial for the life eternal? 10

10. How can it be proved that if, upon the supposition of freedom, the evidence of religion be conclusive, it remains so on the supposition of necessity? 10

11. What conclusion as to the moral world may be drawn from the use of means in the natural world, and how is it drawn in Butler's Analogy? 10

WHEWELL.

1. Enumerate the Springs of Human Action, as given in the text book. 5

2. In what respect do the Moral Sentiments partake of the nature of the Affections, and in what do they differ? 5

3. How is the immutable nature of morality reconciled with the fact that moral rules depend largely on existing rights? 10

4. Enumerate the virtues which are cardinal points of the supreme rule of human action. 5

5. What are the principal virtues of the affections? 10

6. State Whewell's theory of conscience. 20

7. Why should a virtuous man abstain from speaking much of his conscience? 5

8. Explain how acts are a discipline. 10

9. What were the ideas of the State among the Greeks and Romans? 10

10. Define happiness, and give Whewell's reasons for assigning it a subordinate place in his system of morality. 10

11. Explain what is meant by the phrases "nude pacts," "duress," "nominate contracts," "natural jus," and "international jus." 10

1869.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *ray*, a *pencil* of rays, *reflexion*, *refraction*, *index of refraction*, *unequal refrangibility*, the *dispersive power* of a body, an *aplanatic* lens. 8

2. If a pencil of rays fall directly on a concave spherical mirror, required its form after reflexion. 9

3. Find the principal focus and the position of the conjugate foci of a concave mirror. 8

Before a concave mirror having a focal distance $f = 6$ inches, an object, whose height is $b = 5$ inches, is placed at a distance $D = 24$ inches; required the distance d of the image from the mirror and its length β. 8

4. Find the principal focus of a double concave lens, and the focal length of a sphere considered as a lens. 12

5. Under what circumstances does the total reflexion of light occur? Illustrate your explanation by experiment. What is the sine of the angle at which total reflexion takes place in water? 9

6. Describe some experiments by which the unequal refrangibility of the rays is illustrated. 11

7. Explain the principal features in the construction of the Newtonian, Gregorian, and Herschelian telescopes, and compare their magnifying powers. 10

8. How must the Newtonian telescope be adjusted to the eye of a short-sighted person? 6

9. Find the magnifying power of a simple microscope whose focal length is $\frac{1}{10}$ inch and its distance from the eye $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the least distance of distinct vision being 12 inches. 9

10. Deduce the formula for the dispersive power of a body. What is an achromatic prism? Explain its construction and use. 10

1869.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In the astronomical telescope, the magnifying power is increased by increasing the convexity of the eye-glass. Within what limits is this increase confined? 5

2. Describe the transit circle and its principal uses, explaining what is meant by *errors of collimation*, *level*, and *deviation*. 10

3. Explain the terms *sidereal time*, *mean time*, *apparent time*, *and equation of time*. In the Nautical Almanack for 1869, under the date November 24th, I find the "sidereal mean time at noon" stated to be 16h. 12m. 57·84s. Explain the meaning of this. 6

4. On what causes does the equation of time depend? Show how often these combine to give the equation a greater and less maximum (positive and negative) in a year. 12

5. Explain the terms—*line of apsides*, *equinoxes*, *solstices*, and draw a figure showing their relative positions for the earth's orbit. 5

Explain why the seasons are of different lengths, showing the cause for the relative lengths of each. 7

6. What is aberration? On what does the amount of aberration of a body depend? And what is its approximate amount in the cases of the sun and moon? Give your reasons for your answer in the case of the latter body. 8

7. Given the altitude of a known fixed star when on the meridian, find the latidude of the place. 12

The altitude of Capella was observed to be 63° 2′ 30″ at transit and N. of the observer, find the latitude of the place, the declination of the star being 45° 51′ 54″ N.

8. Show that the full moon remains above the horizon of a place during nearly the whole of the night. 6

What is the real form of the moon's path round the sun? Illustrate or prove the correctness of your answer. 8

9. What are the "Ecliptic limits"? and explain why solar eclipses are sometimes annular and sometimes total, and why they are observed over a limited area, while lunar eclipses are observed over a whole hemisphere. 9

10. In latitude 35° N. the sun's centre at setting bears by compass W. by S., his declination being 20° S. Find the magnetic variation. 12

$$\log \cos 35° = 9{\cdot}91336 \qquad \log \sin 20° = 9{\cdot}53405$$
$$\log \cos 65°{\cdot}19' = 9{\cdot}62069.$$

1869.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line. 15

ABC is an isosceles triangle of which the angles at B and C are each double of A; prove that the square on AC is equal to the square on BC together with the rectangle contained by AC and BC.

2. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact, shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle. 5

3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 5

4. In right-angled triangles the rectilineal figure described upon the side opposite to the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures upon the sides containing the right angle. 13

On two given straight lines similar triangles are described. Required to find a third on which if a triangle similar to them be described its area shall be equal to the difference of their areas.

5. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane; the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane. 6

6. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they shall be cut in the same ratio. 6

7. A weight hangs from two fixed points by means of a string: determine the forces keeping it in equilibrium— 8

(1) When it is fastened to a given point in the string, and
(2) When it slides freely on the string.

The ends of the string being allowed to slide freely on two straight lines in a vertical plane, determine the conditions of equilibrium on the same suppositions as before. 5

8. How are the different systems of pullies distinguished, and what is the equation for each? 3

9. In raising a weight of one ton through two inches (in that system of pullies where each pulley hangs by a separate cord) the power descends 5 feet 4 inches: find the number of pullies and the power. 4

10. A circle is free to move about its centre in a vertical plane, and two weights P, Q, are suspended from the circumference at points 90° apart, find the position of equilibrium. 6

Determine the same for three weights P_1, P_2, P_3, attached at points 120° from one another. 6

11. Five equal weights are placed at five of the angular points of a regular hexagon in a horizontal plane, find their centre of gravity and its distance from the centre of the figure. 8

12. Find the conditions of equilibrium when a body is supported on an inclined plane by a force whose direction makes an angle θ with the plane. 6

If the force required to draw a train of carriages upon a evel railroad be 9 lbs. per ton; find the force required to ascend a gradient of 1 in 63. 4

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SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.; R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Describe the interference of Queen Elizabeth in the affairs of Scotland from the accession of Queen Mary to her flight into England. 10

2. Write a short life of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford. Give the heads of his impeachment. 10

3. State shortly the principal arguments for and against the treaty of Utrecht. 10

4. Write an Essay on the Progress of English Literature between the 16th and 18th centuries, tracing its relation to the political and social history of the period. 25

5. Make a sketch map to illustrate the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, marking the battle-fields, with dates. 15

6. Describe the state of parties in England at the accession of George I. 10

7. Compare the relations of the Crown and Commons of England at the beginning and at the close of the period which you have studied. Notice some of the principal foreign and domestic events contributing to, and give the dates of the more important acts marking the progress of, these relations. 20

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. What features are prominent in the physical geography of Greece? What influence had they on the character and politics of the ancient Greeks? What elements in the education of the world are due to the Greek nation? 14

2. Compare the conduct of Athens in the Persian War with the conduct of other important states. Give details. 12

3. What was the confederacy of Delos? When, by whose influence, and under what circumstances was it organized? How were its provisions departed from in practice, and what were its consequences as regards Athens? 14

4. Give some account, with dates, of the life of Agesilaus. 10

5. For what reasons is the close of the Latin War about 339 B. C. an important epoch in the history of Rome? 8

6. Write a sketch, with dates, of the character and career of Pyrrhus. 10

7. Describe the composition and power of the Senate at the beginning of the third century B. C. 12

8. Give an account, with dates, of Cicero as a politician. 12

9. Draw a sketch map marking the Greek towns in Italy. 8

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF INDIA.

1. Draw a Map, the rough boundaries of which shall be the Godavery, the Indian Ocean, the Indus and Sutlej, the Ganges and the Bay of Bengal, inserting all places of importance in the portion of history prescribed for study. 20

2. What Monarchies existed in India at the time of Babor's conquest of Delhi? Give the race and religion of the Sovereigns. 12

3. What were the terms of the convention with the Marathas made in 1717? What circumstances in the internal affairs of the Moguls led to it? What were its results? 14

4. What was the policy of Báji Ráo I.? What were his relations with the *pirti nidhi*? Describe his career as regards Malwa, Dabari, the Emperor, and Asof Jah. 14

5. Who were the Pindarees? Give an account of their proceedings immediately before the last Maratha War. 9

6. What part did Scindia act in the last Maratha War? Describe the events of that war as regards Nagpore, especially the battle of Seetabuldee. 14

7. Trace the separation of the Sovereign Family of the Marathas into the Sattara and Kolapore branches. When, and how, did their dissension terminate? 5

8. Give an account of Raghoba. 12

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SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find an expression for the length of a line in terms of the polar co-ordinates of its extremities. 8

The polar co-ordinates of the three points A, B, C, are

(A) $r = 3$ inches, $\theta = 45°$

(B) $r = 4$ inches, $\theta = 60°$

(C) $r = 6$ inches, $\theta = 30°$

Determine the length of each of the lines, AB, BC, AC.

2. Determine the condition in order that three straight lines may meet in a point. 7

Do the three straight lines $x + 3y - 1 = 0$, $x - 2y + 1 = 0$, $x + y - 3 = 0$, meet in a point?

3. Find the equations to the straight lines which pass through a given point and make a given angle with a given straight line. 7

4. Find equations to the diagonals of a rectangle whose sides are a and b; and determine by means of these equations the angle the diagonals make with each other. 10

5. Given the co-ordinates of the angular points of a triangle; find the equation to the straight line drawn from the vertex perpendicular to the base. 12

Find also the co-ordinates of the point in which this perpendicular meets the base.

6. Show how to transform an equation from one system of co-ordinates to another, both systems being oblique and both having the same origin. 8

7. From any external point two tangents can be drawn to a circle. 11

Straight lines are drawn from a point (h, k) so as to touch the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ and to cut off portions, l, from the axis of y; find an equation for determining the values of l in

terms of h, k, and c. When will the values of l be equal, and when impossible?

8. Find the equation to the circle referred to any oblique axes. 10

The axes being inclined at an angle of 120°, determine the equation to the circle of which the radius is $\frac{3}{2}$ and the co-ordinates of the centre each $= \frac{1}{2}$.

9. Show that if a circle be described on the radius of another circle, any chord of the outer circle drawn from the point of contact will be bisected by the inner circle. 12

10. The base and the vertical angle of a triangle being given, find the locus of the point of intersection of the straight lines drawn from the extremities of the base bisecting the opposite sides. 15

SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the equation to the parabola when the axes are any diameter and the tangent at the point where the diameter meets the curve. 12

$y^2 = 3x$ is the equation to a parabola referred to its axis and the tangent at the extremity of the axis. Find the equation to the same parabola referred to a tangent, making an angle of 30° with the axis, and the diameter through the point of contact.

2. Tangents at the extremities of any chord of a parabola meet in the diameter which bisects that chord. 10

3. Show that the locus of the intersection of a straight line drawn from the focus of a parabola perpendicular to the normal at any point is a parabola. 14

4. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of an ellipse. 13

Find the equation to the tangent at the extremity of the latus rectum of the ellipse $16x^2 + 25y^2 = 100$.

5. Given the co-ordinates of one extremity of a diameter of an ellipse; find the co-ordinates of either extremity of the conjugate diameter. 15

CP and CD are semiconjugate diameters of an ellipse and normals at P and D meet in R; prove that CR is perpendicular to PD.

6. If the chord and diameter of an ellipse are parallel the supplemental chord is parallel to the conjugate diameter. 10

7. The area of the triangle formed by a tangent at any point of an hyperbola and the asymptotes is constant. 12

8. Find the polar equation to the hyperbola the focus being the pole. 14

Draw the asymptotes by means of this equation.

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MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

JOHN CONNON, M.A.; F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the Sources of Wealth. 10

2. What is the general test of Value? 10

3. Define Capital. 10

4. State the four "maxims" or principles which Adam Smith defined as being essential to any just system of taxation for the maintenance of good government. 25

5. State what are the principal ways or methods of land tenure in India, and say which is in your opinion the best for the general welfare, giving your reasons for your opinion. 20

6. What is the natural rent of land, and what is a land tax? 10

7. Do you approve of taxation with a view to the protection of native industry, either by way of bounty on exports or of prohibitive duties on imports, and give your reasons for whatever opinion you entertain. 5

8. Is the destruction of property good for trade? and if not, why not? 10

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

JOHN CONNON, M.A.; F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what ways does the Division of Labour increase its productive power? Are there any limits to the division of labour; and if so, what are they? 10

2. What is meant by the "stationary state" of society, and what causes tend to produce it? Do you consider that the arrival at that state is to be desired or deprecated, and why? 12

3. How are Wages regulated, and what means would you suggest for increasing their rate in cases where they are not sufficient for the proper support of the labourer? What are the causes of the difference of the rate of wages in different employments? 12

4. Define Profits. Into what elements may they be resolved? What is the *minimum* of profits? Explain the variation of this in different times and countries. 12

5. Give a brief account of the influence of Credit, (*a*) On Production; (*b*) On Prices. 12

6. What is the effect in time of famine of the speculations of dealers in grain and other food? 8

7. What in your opinion should be the limits to the interference of Government in economical affairs, and what are the reasons for your opinion? State any exceptions which may occur to you to the general rule which you lay down. 14

8. Criticise briefly the following propositions:— 20

(*a.*) "In foreign trade we must ever observe this rule, to sell more to strangers yearly than we consume of theirs in value."

(*b.*) "In a civilised country there are but few commodities of which the exchangeable value arises from labour alone; rent and profit contributing largely to that of the far greater part of them."

(*c.*) "The most fertile coal mine regulates the price of coals at all the other mines in its neighbourhood."

(*d.*) "In manufactures nature does nothing, man does every thing."

(*e.*) "Natural agents not only add to the mass of useful and desirable products, but also to their value in exchange."

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TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Deduce the equations for the relations of *space*, *time*, and *force*, when a body moves from rest under the action of a uniform accelerating force. 9

A force acting for five seconds produces a velocity of 160·5 feet per second, find the force, and the time in which it will produce a velocity of 375 feet per second. 7

2. A person drops a stone into a well and after 4½ seconds he hears it strike the water;—the force of gravity being 32·1 ft. and the velocity of sound 1130 ft. per sec., find the depth of the surface of the water. 9

3. A railway train runs down a gradient half a mile in length having a total fall of 37½ ft., the force of gravity being 32·1 and the resistance from friction and the air being estimated at 7 lbs. per ton, find the velocity acquired. 8

4. Enunciate the second law of motion. 10

A body is projected with the velocity v at an angle a with the horizon, find the tangent of the angle which the direction of its motion makes with the horizon at an instant t seconds after projection.

5. Find the time of a small oscillation in a circular arc. 10

6. If the length of the pendulum which beats seconds in Bombay be 39·039 inches, determine the force of gravity, and the length of a pendulum that loses a minute per hour. 9

7. State the third law of motion and the nature of the experiments from which its truth may be inferred. Define "*vis viva*" and state how it is affected by the collision of 10

bodies. Explain the nature of *impact* and the manner in which *time* must be considered in estimating its effects. Illustrate your explanation by examples.

8. Two perfectly elastic balls moving with equal velocities in opposite directions collide directly, and after collision the first is at rest and the second moves back with the velocity it had before collision, compare the masses of the balls. 9

9. Show that if a body of mass m describes a circle of radius r with uniform velocity v, whatever be the forces acting on the body their resultant tends to the centre of the circle and is equal to $\frac{m v^2}{r}$. 11

10. If a railway carriage weighing 7 tons, moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour describe an arc of a circle whose radius is 450 yards, calculate its centrifugal force in lbs. 8

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TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two circular pistons whose diameters are in the ratio of 5 : 9 are inserted in the sides of a closed vessel filled with a fluid the weight of which is inconsiderable; if the larger piston is pressed in with a force of 279 lbs., what pressure will be necessary to keep the smaller piston in its place? 5

2. Interpret the formula $W = \rho V g$ and show clearly what the unit of weight is. 9

Supposing the standard substance to be distilled water (a cubic foot of which weighs about 1000 ounces) and the units of time and length to be respectively a minute and a yard, what will be the unit of weight?

3. Show that any quantity of fluid however small may be made to support any weight however great. 6

ex 12

4. Find the pressure of a fluid upon a rectangular plane immersed in it so that one of its sides is parallel to the surface of the fluid. 14

Two squares the sides of which are 6 inches and 4 inches respectively are immersed vertically in a fluid, the larger square having a side co-incident with the surface of the fluid and the smaller square having a side parallel to the surface. Determine the depth to which the smaller square must be immersed in order that the pressure on it may be exactly equal to the pressure on the greater square.

5. Determine the position of equilibrium when two fluids which do not mix meet in a bent tube. 14

Three fluids the densities of which are in arithmetical progression fill a semi-circular tube which has its bounding diameter horizontal. Prove that the depth of one of the common surfaces is double that of the other.

6. Define specific gravity; and show how to find the specific gravity (1) of a solid body heavier than water, (2) of a solid body lighter than water. 9

7. A body of weight W and specific gravity S is compounded of two bodies of which the weights are W_1, W_2, and the specific gravities S_1, S_2; prove that— 12

$$\frac{W}{S} = \frac{W_1}{S_1} + \frac{W_2}{S_2}.$$

The specific gravity of a mixture of milk and water, which weighs 10 ounces, is found to be 1·024; how much water does the mixture contain, the specific gravity of milk being 1·03?

8. Show that, the temperature remaining the same, the elastic force of any gas varies inversely as the space it occupies. 9

9. Describe the common Barometer, and the Wheel Barometer. 10

In the common Barometer why should the cistern be large in comparison with the bore of the tube?

10. Describe the double-barrel Air Pump; and find the density of the air in the receiver after n turns of the wheel. 12

1869.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E. (Dub.)

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the Specific Gravity of CO_2. 5

2. If an excess of H_2SO_4 and $NaCl$ be added to 100 grains of pure MnO_2 how much free Cl by weight can you obtain on heating the mixture? 10

3. Write down the formula for Pyrophosphoric Acid, and for some of its principal salts. State how the acid may be prepared, giving equations for the decompositions which occur during the process. 15

4. What are the principal minerals containing *Barium*? To what uses are its salts applied? 10

5. By what reactions may the presence of Silver be determined in a solution? 10

6. What weight of Oxygen can be obtained from 1 lb. of pyrolusite, supposing the ore to contain 25 per cent of impurities? 10

7. State the quantitative law which governs the replacement of Isomorphous substances. 5

8. Describe the chemical properties which make charcoal valuable as a filter for water containing organic impurities. 10

9. Show by an equation the chemical changes which take place in the explosion of gunpowder. 10

10. Explain what is meant by the calorific power of fuel. A specimen of coal was found, on analysis, to consist of:— 15

Carbon	81·41
Hydrogen ...	5·83
Oxygen	7·89
Nitrogen	2·05
Sulphur	0·75
Ash	2·07
	100·00

Calculate its calorific power.

1869.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

[Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E. (Dub.)]

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What temp. C. corresponds to 60° F? 5

2. Mention the ways in which cold may be produced artificially, and explain its production. 10

3. Trace carefully the effects of heat on water, commencing from a temperature below its freezing point, and ending at a temperature above its boiling point. 15

4. Define the term "atomic heat." 5

5. What circumstances affect (*a*) the quantity; and (*b*) the intensity of the charge capable of being accumulated in a Leyden Jar? Explain how it is that the quantity and intensity of the charge are affected by the circumstances you mention. 15

6. Explain how water may be made to boil by the abstraction of heat. 10

7. What is Joule's Equivalent in metric units? 10

8. Explain the method of imparting a permanent charge of negative electricity to an electroscope, without touching it with an electrified body. 10

9. In an elongated ellipsoid whose axes are as 7 to 3 what ratio exists between the (possible) electric tension at either end and that at the centre? 10

10. Explain why pointed rods have but little power to retain an electric charge. 10

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1869-70.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND LATIN.)

EXAMINERS.

W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.	In English.
The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A	
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A	In History and Philosophy.
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.	

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.	

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER I.

THE CANTERBURY TALES; LOCKE'S ESSAY ON THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 25

(a) "They slepen til that it was prime large,
The moste part, but it were Canace;
Scho was ful mesurable, as wommen be.
For of hir fader had she take hir leve
To go to reste soon after it was eve;
Hir luste not appalled for to be
Ne on the morwe unfestly for to se."

(b) "Considereth, sires, how that in ech astaat
Betwixe men and gold ther is debaat,
So ferforth that unnethe ther is noon.

* * *

A man may lightly lerne, if he have ought,
To multiplie and bringe his good to nought.
Lo, such a lucre is in this lusty game;
A mannes mirthe it wal torne into grame.

* * *

Ye that it usen, I rede yo it lete,
Lest ye lese al.....
For though ye loke never so brode and stare,
Ye schul nought wynne a mite on that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may rape and renne."

(c) "By this gaude have I wonne every yeer
An hundred mark, syn I was pardoner.

* * *

Than peyne I me to strecche forth my necke,
And est and west upon the people I bekke,
As doth a dowfe, syttyng on a berne;
Myn hondes and my tonge goon so yerne,
That it is joy to se my busynesse.

Of avarice and of such cursednesse
Is al my preching, for to make hem fre
To geve here pans, and namely unto me.

* * *

I rekke never when they ben i-beryed
Though that here soules gon a blakeberyed."

2. Explain Chaucer's use of (1) *against*, (2) *but*, and (3) *for* in composition. 5

3. "A large field to ere." From what important root is *ere* derived? Trace this root through various Indo-Germanic languages. 5

4. Write philological notes on the following words:— 5

Triacle, corrage, deliver, palmer, thrift.

5. Explain the following:— 5

(1) So mote I gon.

(2) And though that he was worthy, he was wys.

(3) Now wil I yow defende hasardrye.

(4) 'Nay', quoth Arcyte, 'in ernest in good fey.
God helpe me so, me lust ful evele pleye.'

6. Explain precisely Locke's use of the words Reflection and Perception. 10

7. What is the character of Locke's philosophical language? Justify your answer by his use of the words Idea and Reason. 10

8. State, and defend, your views as to the real meaning of his theory that all knowledge is derived from Sensation and Reflection. Applying thoroughly the principle embodied in the following passage, what decision would you arrive at as to the origin of knowledge? [Essay, Bk. I. c. 3, § 4] "He would be thought void of common sense who asked on the one side, or on the other went to give, a reason why it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be." 15

9. Give Locke's definition of Moral Good. How would this definition be modified by modern philosophers of a kindred school? What does Locke consider to be the highest religious motive to virtue? Shortly criticise his theory. 10

10. To what does Locke reduce Love? 5

11. What is Locke's explanation of the existence of vice? Of prominent ancient philosophers, who would have agreed, and who would have disagreed, with him? 5

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 M. P. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER II.

WINTER'S TALE, TWELFTH NIGHT, AS YOU LIKE IT, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; RUSKIN'S LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE, PAINTING, AND SCULPTURE.

W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "The plays of Shakespeare are, in the ancient sense, neither tragedies nor comedies, nor both in one,—but a different *genus*, diverse in kind and not merely different in degree. They may be called romantic dramas, or dramatic romances." Comment upon this passage from Coleridge, explaining the etymological and historical signification of the term "romantic drama." Illustrate your views by comparing the plays of Shakespeare, as regards form and subject-matter, with any other dramatic literature with which you are acquainted. 12

2. Name and describe the principal metres employed by Shakespeare, giving examples of each. Scan the following lines:— 12

Over hill, over dale,
  Thorough bush, thorough brier,
Over park, over pale,
  Thorough flood, thorough fire.

I do wander every where,
Swifter than the moon's sphere;
And I serve the fairy queen,
To dew her orbs upon the green:
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies, fairy favours,
In those freckles live their savours:
I must go seek some dew-drops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Farewell thou lob of spirits, I'll be gone;
Our queen and all our elves come here anon.

3. What do you understand by the unities of time, place, and action, in a drama? Sketch the plot of Midsummer 12

Night's Dream; and show how far the several episodes in that play combine to produce unity of action.

4. Trace the historical origin of the Fool or Clown, as found in the dramas of the Elizabethan era; and indicate the position assigned by Shakespeare to this personage. Analyze the characters of Touchstone and Feste, illustrating your answer to this question by special reference to their sayings and doings. 12

5. Paraphrase the following passages, noting the words which are now obsolete, or bear a signification different from that in the text:— 12

Orlando. As I remember, Adam, it was upon this fashion bequeathed me by will, but poor a thousand crowns; and, as thou say'st, charged my brother, on his blessing, to breed me well: and there begins my sadness. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit: for my part he keeps me rustically at home, or, to speak more properly, stays me here at home unkept. For call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox? His horses are bred better; for besides that they are fair with their feeding, they are taught their manage, and to that end riders dearly hired.

Nine changes of the wat'ry star have been
The shepherd's note, since we have left our throne
Without a burden: time as long again
Would be filled up, my brother, with our thanks;
And yet we should, for perpetuity,
Go hence in debt: and therefore like a cipher
Yet standing in rich place, I multiply,
With one we-thank-you, many thousands more
That go before it.

6. (*a.*) Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. 12

(*b.*) In maiden meditation, fancy free.

(*c.*) Sweet are the uses of adversity.

(*d.*) Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.

(*e.*) Thus must I from the smoke into the smother.

(*f.*) The course of true love never did run smooth.

(*g.*) Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.

Note briefly the circumstances under which these sentences are spoken, explaining the meaning of each with reference to the person addressed. Can you quote other sentences from

Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, Winter's Tale, and As you like it, that have become proverbial?

7. (*a.*) It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue: but it is no more unhandsome, than to see the lord the prologue. If it be true that *good wine needs no bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. 12

(*b.*) Helen's cheek but not her heart;
Cleopatra's majesty;
Atalanta's better part;
Sad Lucretia's modesty.

(*c.*) I will aggravate my voice so, that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove.

(*d.*) Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bony prizer of the humorous Duke?

(*e.*) You'll be whipped for taxation one of these days.

(*f.*) Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touched upon
The deserts of Bohemia?

(*g.*) Forbid the sea for to obey the moon.

(*h.*) Not for because your brows are blacker.

(*k.*) Both warbling of one song.

Give the meaning of these extracts, explaining the allusions, and noting any peculiarities of construction.

8. Write a short essay, in Mr. Ruskin's style, on Domestic Architecture, supporting and illustrating the following propositions:— 16

(1.) That Gothic or Romanesque construction is nobler than Greek construction.

(2.) That ornamentation is the principal part of Architecture.

(3.) That ornamentation should be visible.

(4.) That ornamentation should be natural.

(5.) That ornamentation should be thoughtful.

(6.) And that therefore Gothic ornamentation is nobler than Greek ornamentation, and Gothic Architecture the only architecture which should now be built.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

JUVENAL, SATIRES VIII., X., XII., XIII., XIV.; TACITUS, ANNALS, Books XI.–XVI.

1. Translate with explanatory notes, and illustrate where possible, from Tacitus:— **30**

(*a*). Respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
Præmia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine justo
Et Capito et Munitor meruit, damnante Senatu,
Piratæ Cilicum. Sed quid damnatio confert,
Quum Pausa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit?
Præconem, Chærippe, tuis circumspice pannis,
Jamque tace: furor est post omnia perdere naulum.

What was the policy of the Emperor Claudius to the provincials?

(*b*). Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni;
Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
Simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus?
Par Agamemnonidæ crimen; sed causa facit rem
Dissimilem. Quippe ille Deis auctoribus ultor
Patris erat cæsi media pocula: sed nec
Electræ jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
Sanguine conjugii: nullis aconita propinquis
Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit.

(*c*). Ipsum compedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigæum.
(Mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum
Credidit. Huic quisquam vellet servire Deorum!)

(*d*). Cedere namque foro jam non est deterius, quam
Esquilias a ferventi migrare Saburra.

(*e*). Invitatus ad hoc, aliquis de ponte negavit.

(*f*). "Panem et Cercenses."

Explain the word Congiarum, and trace as far as you can the rise and progress at Rome of the institutions here alluded to.

2. Translate and explain:— 14

(*a*). Sed nec structor erit cui cedere debeat omnis
Pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
Sumine cum magno lepus, atque aperet pygargus,
Et Scythicæ volucres, et phænicopterus ingens,
Et Gætulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
Cæditur et tota sonat ulmea cœna Suburra.
Nec frustrum capreæ subducere, nec latus Afræ
Novit avis noster tirunculus, ac rudis omni
Tempore, et exiguæ furtis imbutus ofellæ.

(*b*). Laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
Mille rates: nam si Libituam evaserit æger,
Delebit tabulas, inclusas carcere nassæ,
Post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit. Ille superbus
Incedet victis rivalibus. Ergo vides, quam
Grande operæ pretium faciat jugulata Mycenis.

3. Translate and explain:— 30

(*a*). An parum, quod Veneti et Insubres curiam irruperint, nisi cœtus alieni genarum, velut captivitas inferatur?

To what event does this refer? What was the result of the discussion?

(*b*). Ac primum in vestibulo effigiem patris Silii, consulto Senatûs abolitam, demonstrat: tum quicquid avitum Neronibus et Drusis, in pretium probri cessisse

Do you know of any various reading in this passage?

(*c*) Versa ex eo civitas, et cuncta feminæ obediebant non per lasciviam, ut Messalina, rebus Romanis illudenti. Adductum et quasi virile servitium: palam severitas et sæpius superbia: nihil domo impudicum, nisi dominationi expediret.

(*d*) Cumanus et Felix cunctationem afferebant, quia Claudius, causis rebellionis auditis, jus statuendi etiam de procuratoribus dederat.

Who was Felix? Where else do we hear of him? What was the position of the "procuratores?"

(*e*). Mela, quibus Gallio et Seneca, parentibus natus petitione honorum abstinuerat per præposteram ambitionem, ut eques Romanus consularibus potentia æquaretur.

What do you know of the members of the Annæan family, and their history?

(*f*). Cohibita arctius et ædilium potestas. Statutumque quantum curules, quantum plebei, pignoris caperent vel pœnæ irrogarent.

(*g*). Ita specie pietatis obviam itum dedecori.

(*h*). Et pomœrium urbis auxit Cæsar, more prisco, quo iis qui protulere imperium etiam terminos urbis propagare datur.

(*i*). Rarus in publicum egressus, idque velatâ parte oris, ne satiaret aspectum, vel quia sic decebat. Famæ nunquam pepercit, maritos et adulteros non distinguens, neque affectui suo aut alieno obnoxia: unde utilitas ostenderetur, illuc libidinem transferebat.

(*j*). Teneret antiqua munia senatus: consulum tribunalibus Italia et publicæ provinciæ assisterent.

4. Translate:—

Sed *illis* robur ætatis affuerat: læta aliqua viderant, et præsentem sævitiam melioris olim fortunæ recordatione allevabant. *Huic* primum nuptiarum dies loco funeris fuit, deductæ in domum in qua nihil nisi luctuosum haberet, erepto per venenum *patre* et simul *fratre;* tum *ancilla* domina validior, et Poppæa non nisi in perniciem uxoris nupta, postremo *crimen* omni exitio gravius.

Explain these allusions.

5. Give some account of the position of freedmen at Rome at this time. Who were the principal freedmen mentioned by Juvenal and Tacitus, and how do you account for the position they occupied? 8

6. State what you know of the relations of the Empire with Britain, Gaul, and Palestine during the time of Claudius and Nero. 8

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

TERENCE, HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS; CICERO, EPIST. AD ATT. X.—XII.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give a brief account of the development of Comedy at Rome. **12**

   (*b*) Describe the life and writings of Terence.

2. (*a*) Ex integra Græca integram comœdiam **25**
   Hodie sum acturus, Heautontimorumenon:
   Simplex quæ ex argumento facta est duplici.

Translate. What are the different interpretations given to *integra*, *simplex*, and *duplici*?

Name the metre, and scan the lines, marking (by ⏑, —) the lengths of the syllables.

[*N.B.*—The scansion may be done on the printed paper, to be returned.]

(*b.*) Tum quod malevolus vetus poeta dictitat,
Repente ad studium se applicasse hunc musicum,
Amicûm ingenio fretum, haut natura sua:
Arbitrium vestrum, vestra existumatio
Valebit. Quare omnis vos oratos volo
Ne plus iniquûm possit, quam æquûm oratio.

Scan. Translate. Who are the persons alluded to?

(*c.*) Texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus:
Mediocriter vestitam veste lugubri,
Ejus anuis causa, opinor, quæ erat mortua,
Sine auro: tum ornatam, ita uti quæ ornantur sibi;
Nulla malam re esse expolitam muliebri;
Capillus sparsus, prolixus, circum caput
Rejectus neclegenter, pax.

Translate.

Give the other reading for *prolixus*, and state reasons in favour of each reading.

Nulla re, such as?

(*d.*) Ancillas, servos, nisi eos, qui opere rustico
Faciundo facile sumptum exsercirent suum,
Omnis produxi ac vendidi, inscripsi ilico
Ædis mercede. Quasi talenta ad quindecim
Coegi.

Scan. Translate. Conjugate *exsercirent.*

What is the meaning of *inscripsi*, — and what is the more usual word? Quote examples.

The value of a *talent* in English money?

(*e*). nam parentum injuriæ
Unius modi sunt ferme; *paulo qui est homo tolerabilis*,
Scortari crebro nolunt; nolunt crebro convivarier:

Translate. By whom and to whom are these words spoken?

3. CLITIPHO. SOSTRATA. CHREMES. 10

CL. Si úmquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, cum ego voluptati tibi.
Fuerim, dictus filius tuus tua voluntate, obsecro,
Eius ut memineris, atque inopis nunc te miserescat mei;
Quod peto et volo, parentis meos ut commonstres mihi.

SO. Obsecro, mi gnate, ne istuc in animum inducas tuum,
Alienum esse te. CL. Sum. SO. Miseram me, hocine quæsisti, obsecro?

It mihi atque huic sis superstes, ut ex me atque ex hoc natus es:

Et cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam.

CH. At ego, si me metuis, mores cave in te esse istos sentiam.

CL. Quos? CH. Si scire vis, ego dicam: gerro, iners, fraus, helluo,
Ganeo, damnosus: crede, et nostrum te esse credito.

State the metre. Scan. Translate.

4. Give a brief account of Cicero's life, more particularly of the period at which these Epistles were written.

5. Translate, rendering the dates according to the English Calendar:—

Cephalio mihi à te literas reddidit a. d. IIX. id. Mart. vespere. Eo autem die manè tabellarios miseram, quibus ad te dederam literas. Tuis tamen lectis literis putavi aliquid rescribendum esse, maximè, quòd ostendis te pendere animi,

quamnam rationem sim Cæsari allaturus profectionis meæ tum cum ex Italia discesserim. Nihil opus est mihi nova ratione. Sæpe enim ad eum scripsi, multisque mandavi, non potuisse, cùm cupiissem, sermones hominum sustinere; multaque in eam sententiam: nihil enim erat, quod minùs eum vellem existimare, quàm me tanta de re non meo consilio usum esse. Postea, cùm mihi literæ à Balbo Cornelio minore missæ essent, illum existimare, Quintum fratrem *lituum* meæ profectionis fuisse, (ita enim scripsit,) qui nondum cognossem quæ de me Quintus scripsisset ad multos; etsi multa præsens in præsentem acerbè dixerat et fecerat; tamen Nilo meo his verbis ad Cæsarem scripsi:—*De Quinto fratre meo non minus laboro, quàm de me ipso: sed eum tibi commendare hoc meotempore non audeo. Illud duntaxat tamen audebo petere abs te, quod te oro, ne quid existimes ab illo factum esse, quo minus mea in te officia constarent, minusve te diligerem, potlusque semper illum auctorem nostræ conjunctionis fuisse, meique itineris comitem, non ducem, quare ceteris in rebus tantum ei tribues, quantum humanitas tua amicitiaque vestra postulat. Ego ei ne quid apud te obsim, id te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo.*

* * * * *

Quod me admones, ut scribam ad Antonium et ad ceteros: si quid videbitur tibi opus esse, velim facias id, quod sæpe fecisti. Nihil enim mihi venit in mentem, quod scribendum putem. Quod me audis fractiorem esse animo: quid putas, cùm videas accessisse ad superiores ægritudines præclaras generi actiones? Tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quod ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, etiam si rem, de qua scribas, non habebis. Semper enim afferunt aliquid mihi tuæ literæ. Galeonis hereditatem crevi. Puto mine cretionem simplicem fuisse, quoniam ad me nulla missa est. IIX. id. Mart.

(*a*). What is the original meaning of *lituus?* and what are its other siginifications? (Quote passages.)

(*b*). Conjugate *crevi.*

(*c*). Who is referred to by *generi?* Quote passages, showing the estimation in which he was held.

6. (*a*). Whence did the Latin language derive its name, and what was the nature of its growth? 15

(*b*). During what interval did the authors of the *golden age* flourish? and mention the prose writers, and the poets of that period.

(*c*.) Mention the names of the great families of languages, which philologists consider to be kindred with Latin.

(*d*). With the aid of comparative philology, how do you account for the various forms of the Latin perfect tense—*amavi, scripsi, cecidi, legi, bibi?*

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin:— 50

Of the characters conspicuous in history, that of Heraclius is one of the most extraordinary and inconsistent. In the first and the last years of a long reign the emperor appears to be the slave of sloth, of pleasure, or of superstition; the careless and impotent spectator of the public calamities. But the languid mists of the morning and evening are separated by the brightness of the meridian sun: the Arcadius of the palace arose the Cæsar of the camp; and the honour of Rome and Heraclius was gloriously retrieved by the exploits and trophies of six adventurous campaigns. At the moment when Heraclius assumed the spirit of a hero, the only hopes of the Romans were drawn from the vicissitudes of fortune, which might threaten the proud prosperity of Chosroes, and must be favourable to those who had attained the lowest period of depression. To provide for the expenses of war was the first care of the emperor; and the courage of Heraclius was first displayed in daring to borrow the consecrated wealth of churches, under the solemn vow of restoring, with usury, whatever he had been compelled to employ in the service of religion and of the empire. Of the soldiers who had conspired with Phocas, only two were found to have survived the stroke of time and of the barbarians; the loss even of these seditious veterans was imperfectly supplied by the new levies of Heraclius; and the gold of the sanctuary united, in the same camp, the names and arms, and languages of the East and West.

2. Translate into English:— 25

(*a*) At etiam de sanctitate, de pietate adversus Deos, libros scripsit Epicurus. At quo modo in his loquitur? ut Coruncanium, aut Scævolam, pontifices maxumos, te audire dicas: non eum, qui sustulerit omnem funditus religionem; nec manibus, ut Xerxes, sed rationibus Deorum immortalium templa et aras everterit. Quid est enim, cur Deos ab hominibus colendos dicas, cum Di non modo homines non colant, sed omnino nihil curent, nihil agant? At est eorum

eximia quædam præstansque natura, ut ea debeat ipsa per se ad se colendam elicere sapientem. An quicquam eximium potest esse in ea natura, quæ sua voluptate lætans, nihil nec actura sit unquam, neque agat, neque egerit? Quæ porrò pietas ei debetur, a quo nihil acceperis? aut quid omnino, cujus nullum meritum sit, ei deberi potest? est enim pietas, justitia adversum Deos: cum quibus quid potest nobis esse juris, cùm homini nulla cum Deo sit communitas? sanctitas autem est scientia colendorum Deorum: qui quam obrem colendi sunt, non intelligo, nullo nec accepto ab iis nec sperato bono. Quid est autem, quòd Deos veneremur propter admirationem ejus naturæ, in qua egregium nihil videmus? Nam superstitione, quod gloriari soletis, facilé est liberari, cum sustuleris omnem vim Deorum.

(b) SOSTRATA. PAMPHILUS. 65

So. Non clam me est, gnate mi, tibi me esse suspectam, uxorem tuam
Propter meos mores hinc abisse: etsi ea dissimulas sedulo:
Verum ita me dî ament, itaque obtingant ex te, quæ exopto mihi,
Ut nunquam scions commerui, merito ut caperet odium illam mei:
Teque ante quod me amare rebar, ei rei firmasti fidem:
Nam mi intus tuus pater narravit modo, quo pacto me habueris
Præpositam amori tuo: nunc tibi me certum est contra gratiam
Referre, ut aput me præmium esse positum pietati scias.
Mi Pamphile, hoc et vobis et meæ commodum famæ arbitror:
Ego rus abituram hinc cum tuo me esse certo decrevi patre;
Ne mea præsentia obstet, neu causa ulla restet reliqua,
Quin tua Philumena ad te redeat. PA. Quæso, quid istuc consili est?
Illius stultitia victa, ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres?
Haut facies: neque sinam, ut qui nobis, mater, maledictum velit,
Mea pertinacia esse dicat factum, haut tua modestia.
Tum tuas amicas te et cognatas deserere et festos dies
Mea causa, nolo.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Prose.

The influence of Free Trade on the future of India. 50

Verse.

The difficulties and aspirations of the Indian Student. 50

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what Continental Wars was Henry VIII. engaged? State the political results of those wars for the general state of Europe. 10

2. Enumerate the colonial possessions under English rule on the accession of William and Mary, stating which were under the direct, which under the indirect, control of the crown. 8

3. What are "the 6 Articles of Henry VIII."? 4

4. Sketch a map of England and Wales, in which you distinguish the extent of country in the actual possession of Charles I. after the storming of Bristol by the Royalists. 15

5. Discuss the question whether there existed any legal right in Queen Elizabeth to try, and to execute, Mary Queen of Scots. 15

6. What were the powers of "The Star-chamber," the *legality* of a royal proclamation up to the time of Charles I? 8

7. Write a short life of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, chiefly viewing him as the man and the Statesman. 15

8. Discuss the question whether the English Government before Charles I. was *de jure* a mixed or a limited monarchy. 12

9. What do you know of the office of "Constable" under the Tudor dynasty? 6

10. By what revenues were the expenses of Government, and the private expenses of the Court, defrayed under Queen Elizabeth, *or* under Charles II. 7

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Compare and discuss the views taken by the English Parliaments under Henry VIII. and under James I. with regard to the royal prerogative. 12

2. State the political combinations which gave rise to the "Triple alliance." Did reasons of State decide England on taking part in it? 12

3. What efforts were made by James I. for the recovery to the Palatinate for his son-in-law? 10

4. Review the state of literature during the Commonwealth. 15

5. Give an account of the political influence exercised in England by the views of the different religious sects or factions under Charles I. and the Commonwealth. 15

6. Enumerate in order of time (with dates) the engagements fought in the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament, mentioning the commanders on each side. 12

7. To what causes may be attributed the final defeat of Charles I? 4

8. Give a summary review of the efforts made by James I. and Charles I. for the extension of commerce. What were the results? 10

9. State the practical working of the laws of England concerning enlistments into the army and navy, and for the general defence of the kingdom, under Queen Elizabeth down to James II. 10

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A., The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define clearly the terms "Politics," "Balance of Power," "International Law," "Law of Nature," "Civil Law." 10

2. What difference do you attach to the terms Economy and Political Economy? 3

3. Discuss fully the state of countries A and B with regard to their safe and permanent prosperity, in which you meet with the following conditions:—

(*a.*) Country A possesses a large circulation of coin, whereas in country B money is scarce. Both trade with country C, the exports and imports being the produce of the three countries respectively. 10

(*b.*) Country A possesses a large and rapidly increasing population, its commerce is brisk, labour well paid, the market prices high, but its own produce is not sufficient for home consumption, and must be imported from country B. 8

(*c.*) A country possesses extensive cotton manufactures, a thickly-set population, but is depending for its cotton and, to a great extent, for the necessaries of life on foreign countries. 8

4. State fully the necessity of taxes in some shape or another in every commonwealth, irrespective of the form of Government or any positive laws to that effect. 10

5. On what grounds would you defend the justice of a war undertaken merely to establish, or to restore, the "Balance of Power?" 8

6. What are the causes of the fluctuations in Exchange and of Discount? What do you understand by these two terms? 4

7. Discuss the question, whether the legislative power of a State has a right to regulate all, moral as well as physical, actions of the subject. 15

8. What may in your opinion be the advantages or disadvantages of (*a*) free trade; (*b*) of Government fixing a minimum and a maximum price for every staple of commerce? 10

9. State what you think of the maxim, "that the right and property of the individual ought at times to be disregarded for the common good," and state the reasons for your opinion. 6

10. Who practically bears the burden of taxes on the necessaries of life? 4

11. The Bank of England raises its rate of discount all round. What is the import, and what may be the causes, of such a measure? 4

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A, The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish the scientific from the popular use of the following words: *Category, Form, Predicament, Generic, Term.* Give the primary signification of each, according to its etymology. 10

2. State as distinctly as you can the Nominalist, Realist, and Conceptualist doctrine as to the nature of general terms, and the connection of that question with modern philosophical problems. 10

3. Explain shortly what is meant by the Conversion and Opposition of Propositions. 10

Convert the following:—

(*a*) Most women have no characters at all;
(*b*) Love had he found in huts where poor lie;

and give the contradictory of the following:—

All saints have not been sinners.
Man, as man, is reasonable.

4. Put into syllogistic form the reasoning contained in the following passages:— 10

(*a*) Think you mid all this mighty sum
Of things for ever speaking,
That nothing of itself will come,
But we must still be seeking?
What makes thee struggle and rave?
Why are men ill at ease?
'Tis that the lot they have
Fails their own will to please:

For man would make no murmuring, were his will obeyed.

5. Give examples of incorrect reasoning under the following heads, assuming as true the thing in dispute: Incomplete enumeration: Judging of a thing by that which only belongs to it accidentally. 10

6. Define Dilemma and Sorites, and give an example of each. 10

7. What is the ground of Induction? In what way can any Induction be turned into a syllogism. Give an example. 10

8. What dispute exists between logicians as to the nature of Judgment and Conception? State the views of Mill and Hamilton on either side. 15

9. Explain what is meant by disbelief, and what are the grounds of it? What was Hume's argument in his Essay on Miracles, and what objections have been brought against it? 15

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify the principal periods of Greek Philosophy—(*1st*) according to the objects of inquiry; (*2nd*) according to the methods employed. 10

2. Narrate shortly the external history of the Pythagorean and Eleatic Schools. 10

3. Enumerate some of the moral changes that passed over Greek Society in the fifth century, and point out the connection, if any, between these and the later tendencies of Philosophy. 10

4. Describe the substance and the leading specialities of the teaching of Socrates. In what points was he most in conflict with the popular opinion of his native city? Are there any exceptions to the general testimony of antiquity to his sincerity and virtue? Give a short account of his last discourse and apology. 15

5. What were the doctrines of Anaxagoras? Show in detail their transitorial character, and deduce from them an explanation of the very different interpretations to which they have been subject. 15

6. Distinguish between the original and the derivative elements in the Platonic doctrine of ideas. In which dialogues is the doctrine most explicitly developed, and with what variations? What arguments against this doctrine were put forth by Aristotle? 15

7. What do you understand by Mysticism and Scepticism in Philosophy? Which Schools of Greek Philosophy are justly described as sceptical, and furnished the principal weapons for the scepticism of the sixteenth century. Give some examples of sceptical argumentation. 15

8. Give a short sketch of the latest phases of the Stoical philosophy, from Epictetus to Marcus Aurelius, and account for its inadequacy as a principle of social regeneration. 10

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the principal facts in the lives of Anselm of Canterbury and Roger Bacon, and point out what ideas or principles expressed or suggested in their philosophies have been preserved and developed in later Schools. How do you account for the indifference or ill-will with which the discoveries of the latter were received? 13

2. What were the grounds of S. Bernard's condemnation of Abelard? Write a short account of these two celebrated men, and try to show how they respectively embodied the dominant intellectual tendencies of their age. 10 12

3. Describe in detail any one of the Italian philosophies of the sixteenth century. What are the common characteristics, positive and negative, of these systems? Give the substance of the three first Meditations of Descartes. 10

4. Mention some of the most startling paradoxes of the Cartesian system, and show in each case how they are connected with the fundamentals of that philosophy. 10

5. Trace the history of modern philosophical scepticism in the lives and writings of Montaigne, Bayle, Descartes, Pascal, and Locke, to its culmination in Hume. What barriers 20

against Scepticism did Kant design, and with what justice is he often described as himself the greatest of sceptics.

6. Give an analysis of Kant's ethical system: and show how you would defend it against the objections of the more recent utilitarian Schools. 15

7. Give a short account of any two of the lives and writings of the following writers—Adam Smith, Voltaire, Shaftesbury, Butler, Diderot; and estimate the good and evil produced by their works. 10

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; THEODORE COOKE, M.A., F.G.S

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a side of any triangle be produced the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles. 2

If from the extremity of the base of an isosceles triangle a line equal to one of the sides be drawn to meet the opposite side; the angle formed by this line, and the base produced, is equal to three times either of the equal angles of the triangle. 4

2. In an obtuse angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the sum of the squares of the sides which contain that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side, upon which when produced the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle. 3

The squares of the diagonals of a trapezium, are together less than the squares of the four sides by four times the square of the line joining the points of bisection of the diagonals. 5

3. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 4

If from the extremities of any diameter of a given circle perpendiculars be drawn to any chord of the circle, produced if necessary, the less perpendicular shall be equal to the segment of the greater, contained between the circumference and the chord. 7

4. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 4

I. the two diagonals of a regular pentagon be drawn to cut one another, the greater segments will be equal to the side of the pentagon; and the diagonals cut one another in extreme and mean ratio. 6

5. On the sides of a triangle produced through the extremities of the base, parts are taken in a given ratio, and their extremities joined to the remote ends of the base; find the locus of the intersection of the joining lines. 9

6. If a secant be drawn through the intersection of two tangents to a circle, and if the points of intersection be joined to the points of contact of the tangents, the rectangles under the pairs of opposite sides of the quadrilateral formed by the joining lines are equal. 8

7. If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments, are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords. 5

8. The area of the triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola is equal to one half that of the triangle formed by joining the points of contact. 9

9. If an ordinate be drawn to any diameter of an ellipse, the rectangle contained by the abscissæ of the diameter is to the square of the semi-ordinate as the diameter is to the parameter. 6

10. Two conjugate diameters a', and b' of an ellipse are inclined at angles θ, and ϕ, respectively to the semi-axis major; prove that 10

$$a'^2 \sin 2\theta + \phi = 0.$$

11. If two chords of a hyperbola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are proportional to the squares of the diameters parallel to them. 6

12. The centre of a spherical ball is moveable in a vertical plane which is equidistant from two candles of the same height on a table; find its locus when the two shadows on the ceiling are always in contact. 12

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; THEODORE COOKE, M.A., F.G.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The square of the arithmetic mean between two numbers exceeds that of the geometric by 1600; and the square of the geometric exceeds that of the harmonic by 576: find the numbers. 6

2. Find the values of x, y and z from the following equations— 7

$$(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 = y^2 - 4xz$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \frac{x + y + z}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$6\sqrt{y} = x + y^{\frac{3}{4}} + z.$$

3. How many different numbers may be made out of one unit, two 2's, three 3's, and four 4's, supposing all the figures to be in each number. 8

4. If $y = a\,\dfrac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$ find a logarithmic expression for the value of n. 7

5. A, B, and C start at one point in a circumference of 42 miles to travel round it in one direction, A at the rate of 5, B $5\frac{1}{3}$, and C $6\frac{1}{4}$, miles per hour; in what time will they all be together at one point if B set out $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours after A, and C 9 minutes before B? 8

6. Prove that the following series are identical:— 9

$$a^n \left\{ 1 + n \cdot \frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{n(n+1)}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{b^2}{(a+b)^2} + \&c. \right.$$

$$b^n \left\{ 1 + n \cdot \frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{n(n+1)}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{(a+b)^2} + \&c. \right.$$

7. Prove that $\tan^{-1} \dfrac{x \cdot \cos\theta}{1 - x \cdot \sin\theta} - \tan^{-1} \dfrac{x - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \theta$ 7

8. If a be the length of a circular arc of 45° show that 7

$$\frac{1}{a} = 1 + \tfrac{1}{2}\tan\frac{a}{2} + \tfrac{1}{4}\tan\frac{a}{4} + \tfrac{1}{8}\tan\frac{a}{8} + \&c.$$

9. Prove the following identities :—

(i) $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$ 7

(ii) $\tan A \cdot \tan B + \tan A \cdot \tan C + \tan B \cdot \tan C = 1$ 7

(iii) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = 45°$ 8

10. In order to determine the length of an inaccessible wall, I place myself due south of one end, and then due west of the other, at such distances that the angles which the wall subtends at the two positions each $= \theta$; also the distance between the two stations $= a$; find the length of the wall. 9

11. State and prove Napier's Analogies. 10

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON, AND ASTRONOMY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; THEODORE COOKE, M.A., F.G.S

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A body revolves in the circumference of a circle, find the law of force by which it is attracted to a given point. 8

Find also the velocity at any point of the orbit.

2. A body revolves in an equiangular spiral; find the law of force tending to the centre of the spiral. 9

If the velocity along the spiral be uniform, prove that the acceleration at any point is inversely proportional to the distance of the point from the pole.

3. If a number of bodies revolve about a common centre and the force vary inversely as the square of the distance, the latera-recta of the orbits described will be as the squares of the areas described in equal times. 9

Hence show the relation existing between the periodic times and the axes-major of the different planets describing ellipses round the sun in the focus.

4. If a body be moving in any orbit round a centre of force S, the angular velocity at any point P is $\frac{h}{S P^2}$ 8

5. Prove that all stars which rise at the same instant at a place, within certain limits of latitude, will, after a certain interval, lie in a vertical great circle. 7

Determine the limits above-mentioned.

6. Give a general description of the altitude and azimuth instrument, and its adjustments. 8

Given, the altitude, azimuth and the declination of a heavenly body, determine the hour angle.

7. Describe some of the methods employed for determining the error of a chronometer. 9

Explain *Equation of time.*

8. Explain the phenomena of Tides. 8

9. If the moon were transferred to the sun and were to move in an orbit of the same magnitude as that in which it moves round the Earth, in what time would it complete one revolution round the sun? 10

Hence deduce the ratio of the mass of the sun to that of the Earth.

10. If 32′·34″ and 31′·30″ be the maximum and minimum observed values of the sun's diameter; show that the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit is 0·017 nearly. 8

11. The same lunar eclipse is seen of the same magnitude in all the places, where it is seen; but the same solar eclipse does not appear of the same magnitude in different places. Explain these diverse phenomena. 8

12. Given the mean, find the true anomaly in orbits of small eccentricities. 8

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND CALCULUS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN OHHATRE; THEODORE COOKE, M.A., F.G.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ and $\frac{x}{a'} + \frac{y}{b'} = 1$ be the equations to two lines, which with the co-ordinate axes (rectangular or oblique) contain equal areas, and $x_1\ y_1$ be the co-ordinates of the point of their intersection; show that 8

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{b-b'}{a'-a}.$$

2. In the triangle A B C show that 9

$$\alpha \operatorname{Cos} A + \beta \operatorname{Cos} B - \gamma \operatorname{Cos} C = 0$$

is the equation to the line which joins the feet of the perpendiculars from A on B C and from B on A C.

3. Given the lengths of two sides of a parallelogram and the angle between them; write down the equations to the two diagonals and find the angle between them, taking one of the corners as origin and the two sides which meet in that point as axes. 9

4. Define supplemental chords in an ellipse. 8

Show that if a chord and a diameter of an ellipse are parallel, the supplemental chord is parallel to the conjugate diameter.

5. In an Hyperbola, the tangent at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 8

6. The equation to a conic section being $a\,x^2 + 2\,b\,x\,y + c\,y^2 =$ show that the equation to its axes is 9

$$x\,y\,(a - c) = b\,(x^2 - y^2).$$

7. Find the second Differentials of the following 8

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll} (a). & y = \left\{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right\}^n \\ (b). & y = e^{2\sqrt{x}} \end{array}\right\}$$

8. Expand $\tan^{-1} x$ in powers of x. 8

9. Verify in the following cases the equation 8

$$\frac{d^2\,u}{dx \cdot dy} = \frac{d^2\,u}{dy \cdot dx}.$$

$$(a) \quad u = x \cdot \log y$$

$$(b) \quad u = x^y$$

10. A Norman window consists of a rectangle surmounted by a semicircle. Given the perimeter required the height and breadth of the window when the quantity of light admitted is a maximum. 9

11. If the normal to the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, make an angle ϕ with the axis of x, show that its equation is 8

$$y \cos \phi - x \sin \phi = a \cos 2\,\phi.$$

12. Show that the area of the curve 8

$$y\,(x^2 + a^2) = c^2\,(a - x)$$

from $x = o$ to $x = a$ is

$$c^2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \right\}$$

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; THEODORE COOKE, M.A., F.G.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the axis of a couple. What does its length represent in magnitude? 7

If two sides of a parallelogram represent the axes to two component couples, show that the diagonal represents the axis of the resultant couple.

2. If the sum of the products of the forces into their virtual velocities be equal to zero or $\Sigma\,(P.\,v) = 0$, then there will be equilibrium. 8

Apply this principle to the case of a lever, a system of pullies, an inclined plane, and a screw.

3. Find the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of a plane area. 8

Find the position of the centre of gravity of a portion of a parabola terminated by its ordinate.

4. An oblique cylinder stands on a horizontal plane, its inclination to which is 60°, perpendicular height 4 feet, and diameter of the base 3 feet; required the diameter of the greatest sphere of the same material as the cylinder, that will hang suspended from the upper edge, without overturning the cylinder. 9

5. A ladder of uniform thickness, weight w pounds, is placed against a vertical wall, and at a given inclination i to the horizon; a person weighing W pounds ascends the ladder. It is required to find the pressure at the top and the thrust at the bottom of the ladder, when the person arrives at any given height. 9

6. The ratios of the friction to the pressures both on the wall and on the plane are given. Find the position of the same ladder, when with the person at the top or elsewhere it is in a state bordering on motion. 10

7. Determine the motion of a body attracted towards a fixed centre, the force varying as the distance. 10

Show that in the case of the Earth, whose radius is 4,000 miles nearly, the time occupied by a body in passing from the surface to the centre would be 21 minutes nearly.

8. If two particles be projected from the same point, at the same instant, in the same vertical plane, with velocities v and v', in directions making angles a and a' with the horizon, show that the interval between their transits through the other point which is common to their paths is 10

$$\frac{2}{g} \frac{v\,v' \sin(a-a')}{v' \cos a' + v \cos a}$$

9. A particle acted on by gravity is projected from the vertex, along a parabola, whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards; determine the motion and the pressure on the curve. 10

10. If two perfectly elastic balls impinge directly with equal velocities, their masses must be as 1 : 3, that one may be reduced to rest. 10

Show that if two equal balls of elasticity e impinge directly with velocities $\frac{1+e}{1-e}v$ and $-v$, the latter will be reduced to rest.

11. Two weights connected by a thread passing over a small pulley C, are placed upon two inclined planes CA, CB; Find the value of the acceleration, velocity at the end of t seconds from the beginning of motion, and the space passed over. 9

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; THEODORE COOKE, M.A., F.G.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A sea wall is 750 yards long, and is built in courses of masonry, each 1 foot high. The water rises against it to the height of 7 fathoms—calculate the pressure against the first, twentieth, and fortieth courses. 7

2. Find the height of Lanowlee above Callian from the following data— 10

Height of uncorrected barometer at Lanowlee = 29·5 inches.

Temperature ..... = 80·5° F.

Height of uncorrected barometer at Callian ... = 31·07 inches

Temperature ..... = 86° F.

The latitude may be taken as 18°

3. If w_1, w_2, w_3, be the weights of a body when weighed in three fluids whose densities are respectively ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3, show that 8

$$w_1 (\rho_3 - \rho_2) + w_2 (\rho_1 - \rho_3) + w_3 (\rho_2 - \rho_1) = 0.$$

4. An Australian nugget composed of quartz and pure gold weighs 30 ounces, and its specific gravity is 8·5. How much pure gold does it contain, the specific gravity of the quartz being 2·7, and that of pure gold 19·2? 8

5. When the barometer stands at 26 inches, what is the greatest height to which a fluid whose specific gravity is ·870 can be raised by a common suction pump? 7

6. Find the weight in grains of 1000 cubic inches of Hydrogen whose elastic force is 27 inches of mercury, and temperature 70° F? 8

Sp. gr. of Hydrogen = ·0691.

7. An open thermometer tube is filled at 32° F when it exactly holds 750 grains of mercury. If the tube be heated to the temperature 95° Centigrade, how much mercury will overflow? 10

The co-efficient of expansion of mercury between 32° F. and 212° F. is $\frac{1}{55 \cdot 5}$, and the co-efficient of *linear* expansion of glass between the same points is $\frac{1}{1100}$.

8. A radiant point is placed at a distance of six feet in front of a concave mirror whose radius is 12 inches. Find the position of the conjugate focus. 7

9. A straight oar is immersed in water in a direction making an angle of 45° with the surface. If the length of the portion immersed be 5 feet, what will be the apparent depth of the extremity of the oar beneath the surface of the water? 8

10. What is meant by double refraction? Name any double refracting substance. What is the *ordinary* and what the *extraordinary* ray? 8

11. Give a description of the human eye. How may the focal length of a concave lens for a short-sighted person be determined? 9

12. Show that the index of refraction of a prism whose refracting angle is θ, and minimum angle of deviation δ, will be given by the equation 10

$$\mu = \frac{\operatorname{Sin}\left(\frac{\theta + \delta}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sin}\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

C. E. Fox, M.A., Barrister-at-law.
E. T. Leith, LL.M., Barister-at-law.
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

CHARLES E. FOX, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention Justinian's three divisions of private Law, and show how they are connected one with the other. 5

2. Give an account of the powers of the Prætor, and show how they sprang from the Roman theory of the Law of Nature. 10

3. Explain the words—persona, status, existimatio, restitutio in integrum, necessarius heres. 5

4. What was the position of a woman in a Roman family? Explain the phrase "mulier familiæ suæ et caput et finis est." 5

5. How does Roman Law provide for the safety of the person and estate of spend-thrifts, of idiots and of lunatics? 5

6. Give examples of servitudes, and of the modes by which they might be created or extinguished. 10

Explain the phrase "nulli res sua servit."

7. (*a*). A man builds a house on his own ground with the materials of another man; 5

(*b*). A painter paints a picture on the canvas of another man;

To whom do the house and the picture respectively belong, and what are the respective remedies of the persons aggrieved?

8. Define usucapio, præscriptio, usurpatio. 10

What changes did Justinian make in the Law of Prescription?

9. Explain the Roman principle of occupancy, and state what branches of modern International Law have grown out of it. 10

10. When was a testament termed "inofficiosum."? In what cases and by whom could the actio de inofficioso be brought prior to the time of Justinian? How was the right of bringing the action restricted by Justinian? 10

11. What power of disposition had a filius-familias over acquired property? 5

Illustrate the principle from Hindu Law.

12. Distinguish a legacy from a fidei commissum, and give instances of expressions creating each. 10

13. Distinguish a contract from a pact. 10

Give instances of real, verbal, literal, and consensual contracts.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL AND PROPERTY LAW, INCLUDING THE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAWS OF FAMILY AND SUCCESSION, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT OF 1865.

CHARLES E. FOX, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the different species of property according to the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws, and the Indian Succession Act; and their rules of inheritance. 15

2. What is the effect of marriage on the property of the husband or wife under Act X. of 1865, or under the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws? 10

3. A Brahman family from Mahárashtra removed to Bengal, but retained their own laws and performed their religious ceremonies according to the Vyavahára Mayúkha and other authorities in force in Mahárashtra: what law will govern the descent of immoveable property possessed by this family in Bengal? Give reasons for your answer. 5

4. State briefly the Law of Domicile generally, and as laid down by Act X. of 1865. 5

5. How is the descent of the property of an intestate governed:— 10

(a) If he be a Native Christian;
(b) If he be a Muhammadan;
(c) If he be a Hindu—divided or undivided?

ex 15

6. How is a good title obtained to chattels purchased? Discuss the application of the rule in reference to stolen property generally, and to stolen valuable securities? 5

What is the Hindu Law on this subject?

7. How far has a divided or an undivided Hindu power to alienate his property of different kinds? 10

Can a Hindu female alienate property which has dedescened to her from her father, husband, and son? Discuss the subjects fully.

8. What conditions must a Muhammadan fulfil in order to make a valid will? 10

State the rules in regard to legacies under the Muhammadan Laws.

9. What are onerous, contingent, and conditional bequests? Give examples. 5

10. A Hindu woman, possessed of land dies, leaving two daughters and two sons of a third daughter: to whom does the land descend? 5

11. How far do insanity, blindness, or leprosy operate to disqualify a person from inheriting according to the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws. 10

12. What is adoption? 10

Who can adopt?

Who can and cannot be adopted?

What is the effect of adoption, if any, on the prior testamentary disposition of the adopter's property? Can a valid adoption be set aside?

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND THE PENAL CODE.

CHARLES E. FOX, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the grounds on which contracts illegal at Common Law are held to be so. What are the exceptions to the rule that no action lies to recover money paid on an illegal contract? 5

2. A contracts to sell goods to B, who is the agent of C. A fulfils his part of the contract. What remedy has A on a breach of the contract by B— 10

(a) Where B contracts as principal, A knowing C to be the real principal at the time the contract is entered into?

(b) Where B contracts as principal, A discovering C to be the real principal after the contract has been entered into?

(c) Where B contracts as agent, but does not disclose the name of his principal, A discovering C to be the principal after the contract has been entered into?

Cite any cases in which the law on the subject has been laid down.

3. What distinction does the law make between executed and executory considerations? When the necessary foundation for executed considerations is wanting, in what cases will the law presume its existence? Give examples. 10

4. Define the term "bailment." State fully the classes into which bailments are generally divided (a) in English Law; (b) in Hindu Law. 5

5. (a) A borrows Rs. 10,000 from B, and afterwards pays back Rs. 1,000, which latter sum B accepts in full discharge of the debt;

(b) A verbally contracts with B to build him a house for Rs. 10,000, but fails to perform his part of the contract. A afterwards pays B, and B accepts Rs. 1,000 as compensation for A's breach of the contract;

(c) A borrows Rs. 10,000 from B, and afterwards gives B a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 payable to B or order, which note B accepts in full discharge of the debt.

In which of the above-mentioned cases will Accord and Satisfaction be a good defence by A on action brought against him by B? 10

6. Define the terms *damnum* and *injuria*. Illustrate the legal maxim *damnum sine injuriâ esse potest* by examples drawn from the Law of Torts. 5

7. A sells a rifle with a fraudulent warranty to B for the use of C, who is informed of such warranty, and is afterwards injured by the rifle bursting. What is the nature and extent of A's liability? 5

8. Distinguish between "malice in law" and "malice in fact." 5

A from malicious motives, but with probable cause, prosecutes B for theft.

(a.) A abandons the prosecution;
(b.) B is acquitted;
(c.) B is found guilty;

In which of the above-mentioned cases is A liable to an action for malicious prosecution?

9. Under what circumstances is a master not responsible for injury resulting to his servant from the negligence of another fellow-servant? 5

10. (a.) A gratuitously engages to effect an insurance on B's house, but fails to do so through his own negligence. The house is afterwards burned down; 10

(b.) A gratuitously engages to take charge of B's horse. While in A's stable the horse is stolen through A's negligence;

Is A liable for his negligence in either of the above-mentioned cases? Give your reasons fully, and cite any cases you know bearing on the point.

11. Define the terms "judge," "public servant," "dishonestly," "good faith," and "voluntarily," according to the Penal Code. 5

12. In what cases does culpable homicide not amount to murder? 5

13. What constitutes an "unlawful assembly?" 5

14. (a.) A intentionally pulls aside a woman's veil, without her consent, in order to frighten her; 15

(b.) A tears up a promissory note belonging to B, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to the latter;

(c.) A finds in the street a blank cheque drawn on a bank, signed by B and payable to bearer. A fraudulently inserts therein the sum of Rs. 1,000;

(d.) A asks B to give false evidence on his behalf in a suit to which A is a party. B does not give false evidence;

State the several offences of which A is guilty in the above-mentioned cases.

15. Define the term "defamation." State the exceptions under which a person charged with defamation is protected by the Penal Code. 5

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CODES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

CHARLES E. FOX, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M. Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the various modes in which a summons may be served under the Code of Civil Procedure, and the cases to which each mode of service is applicable. 5

2. Mention cases in which the Court will grant an injunction. 5

3. A and B *v.* C. 10

A dies while suit is pending. How does *A*'s death affect the progress of the suit? Does effect of *A*'s death on progress of suit vary according to the nature of the cause of action? If so, how? and give instances illustrating your answer.

4. *A* has obtained a decree against *B* in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay in 1858, and seeks to execute it at Tanna against *B*'s immoveable property in 1869. Can he get it executed? Explain the steps he must take to get the decree executed. 7

5. *A* gets *B*'s immoveable property attached in satisfaction of a money decree. During the pendency of the attachment, *B* sells the property to *C*, and pays off *A* the amount of *A*'s decree. *A*'s attachment is removed, and *C* enters into possession, when *D*, another judgment-creditor of *B*, seeks to have the sale to *C* set aside, as being made while the property was under attachment. Can *D* succeed in getting the property resold? 8

6. What is the distinction between the procedure indicated by Section 62 and that by 308, of the Code of Criminal Procedure? Can a Magistrate act under either Section in any case? 10

If a Magistrate acting under Section 308, encroaches upon private ground, can the injured party sue him in a Civil Court?

7. What are the changes effected in the jurisdiction of Magistrates by the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act of 1869? 6

8. What are the rules and limitations in regard to appeals in judgments in criminal cases? 6

9. Under what circumstances and with what limitations, can a Magistrate interfere under Sections 318 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in disputes regarding the right of use of land or water. Give examples. 7

10. State in what manner and to what extent, the High Court will act as a Court of Revision, and as a Court of Appeal in criminal matters. 6

11. When are entries in books proved to have been regularly kept in the course of business admissible in evidence—(a) according to the Law of England; (b) according to the Law of India? 6

12. In what respects do presumptions of law differ from presumptions of fact and mixed presumptions? What rules are laid down by Mr. Best for determining the value of counter-presumptions? 9

13. For what reasons may evidence be rejected as irrelevant? State the exceptions to the rule that "res inter alios actæ" are not admissible in evidence. 9

14. Under what circumstances can additional evidence be admitted in a regular appeal? How is such additional evidence to be taken? 6

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
W. P. PATRIDGE, Esq.	
E. S. STEDMAN, Esq.	In Physiology, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.
W. Gray, M.B.	
I. B. LYON, Esq.	In Chemistry.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.	
NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
H. T. DANN, B.A.	

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.; W. P. PATRIDGE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the Tibia. Indicate each eminence and depression on its surface; mention the attachment of muscles, and the extent to which the bone is subcutaneous, or covered by aponeurosis. 25

2. Four extrinsic muscles and a part of the superior constrictor are attached to either side of the Tongue: give an account of these muscles and explain the action of each. 20

3. Suppose the Abdomen to be opened and Peritoneum removed—give the dissection of the Inguinal and Crural Canals from within outwards; particularly mention the relation of the Epigastric artery to the former, and the occasional relation of the Obturator to the latter. 25

4. Give the dissection necessary to expose the Median Nerve from its origin in the upper arm to its enlargement and division in the palm of the hand. Let your description embrace the manner in which the incisions should be made in the integument and adjoining structures, together with an account of their relative position. The distribution of its three branches in the fore-arm is required. 20

5. What is the course of the Portal Vein? What are the anastomoses between the portal and systemic venous systems? 10

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq; W. GRAY, M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a full account of the Mechanism of the Heart's action, the sounds accompanying it, and the mode in which they are produced. 25

2. What are the immediate effects of division of a lateral half of the Spinal Cord in the dorsal region? Explain them. 15

3. What is meant by the *Vital Capacity* of the chest? How does Stature affect it? What other circumstances modify it? 15

4. Name, and write a short description of the preparations Nos. 1, 2, and 3, seen under the microscopes on the table. 15

5. Give an account of the Respiratory and Circulatory Systems of *Myriopoda*, *Gasteropoda* and *Pisces*. 20

6. Describe the Metamorphoses of Insects. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; D. S. KEMP, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What methods are commonly employed to obtain a serviceable induced electric current? Explain Ampere's theory of Electro-Magnetism. 15

2. Explain how a ray of polarized light may be obtained. State generally its special characteristics, and mention some of its useful applications. 15

3. Calculate the specific gravity of any one of the following gases:— 10

H_2S.
CO_2.
NH_3.

4. Describe generally the modes of preparing any two of the following:— 20

Phosphorus;
Pyrophosphoric Acid;
Nitrate of Baryta from the Sulphate;
Yellow Prussiate of Potash;
Permanganate of Potash;

explaining each process by an equation.

5. Enumerate and describe the principal compounds of Antimony. 12

6. State briefly what you know about Urea and the relation which it bears to other substances. 12

7. Describe the principal properties of any one of the following Alkaloids :— 6

Strychnia;
Morphia;
Quinia.

On what grounds do Chemists represent free Chlorine by the Formula Cl_2. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

NA'RA'YA'N DA'JI. G.G.M.C.; H. T. DANN, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms, and illustrate them by examples :— 5

Lomentum; Cariopsis; Glume; Vitta; Phyllodium; Monœcious; Diœcious.

2. What is the relation between the *chalaza*, the *hilum*, and the *micropyle* in an anatropous ovule? 4

3. In what Natural Order occur ochreaceous stipules? 3

4. In what Natural Orders occur gynandrous stamens? 3

5. What is the structure of the Capitulum in the Compositæ? how is the Calyx modified in the flowers composing it? and whether is it a form of definite or indefinite inflorescence? 8

6. What is the structure of the bark; and which of its layers is most essential to the process of vegetation and most uniformly deposited? 6

7. State to what Natural Order do dicotyledonous plants belong, having the following characters:—Trees, shrubs or herbs, with opposite, simple, entire leaves and interpetiolar stipules. Calyx superior. Corolla monopetalous, regular. Stamens equal in number to the teeth of the Calyx and segments of the Corolla, with the latter of which they are alternate, epipetalous. Ovary inferior, 2 or more celled. Fruit inferior. Seeds one or more, with horny albumen. 6

8. Describe the general process for the preparation of green extracts. Is the green colour a criterion of their goodness? 5

9. What is the use of Acetate of Soda in the preparation of Phosphate and Arseniate of Iron? 4

10. State the proportion of the active drug contained in each of the following officinal preparations, and mention the dose of each:—

Vinum Antimoniale; Liquor Arsenici hydrochloricus; Liquor Hydrargyri perchloridi; Liquor Strychniæ; Liquor Morphiæ hydrochloratis; Tinctura Camphoræ composita; Extractum Opii liquidum. 8

11. Give an account of the following articles, stating—1st, the Pharmacopœial Latin name; 2nd, chemical composition in symbolic notation according to the new system; 3rd, officinal preparations; 4th, shortly their chief therapeutic uses; 5th, doses:— 10

Tartar emetic; White precipitate of Mercury; Corrosive sublimate; Sugar of Lead; Cream of tartar; Chloroform; Prussic acid; Green and Red iodides of Mercury.

12. What Natural Orders of plants yield the following officinal articles:— 7

Uvæ ursi folia; Lupulus; Kamela; Mezerei cortex; Manna; Hemidesmi radix?

13. Enumerate the principal emetics. Describe the peculiarities in the action of each, and the indications for their selection. 8

14. State in what points do Belladonna and Opium appear to resemble or to be opposed to each other in their physiological action? 9

15. What precautions are to be observed in the administration of Digitalis? 9

16. In what condition does Benzoic acid, when taken internally, appear in the urine? 5

VII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
F. J. CANDY, M.A.	
Professor I. B. LYON.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. B. O. SETON, R.E.	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Why must the decimal equivalent of $\frac{5}{7}$ recur? Find that decimal. 4

Find the vulgar fractions equivalent to the following recurring decimals:— 4

$$0{\cdot}7171717\dot{1}$$

$$0{\cdot}80654\dot{0}5\dot{4}$$

2. How many cubic feet of water does a ship displace, whose gross weight is 1,500 tons, each cubic foot of water weighing $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.? 8

A boy loses $\frac{1}{3}$ of his marbles; he plays again and wins $\frac{4}{7}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of what he has left; he now has 80 marbles; how many had he at first? 7

4. If I buy goods worth Rs 780 and sell them six months hence for Rupees 1,100, what will be my gain per cent., taking into account that the interest of money is 5 per cent.? 8

5. The true length of the year is 365·242264 days; what error is made— 8

First,—by calculating the year as 365 days and adding a day at every leap year?

Second,—by omitting three leap years in four centuries?

6. If A transfers £27,280 from one Stock, which is at 69·25, and pays 3 per cent., to another kind of Stock at 108·6, which pays 5 per cent.; what will be the difference in A's annual income arising from the investment? 10

7. Two vessels contain each a mixture of Wine and Water; in A, Wine : Water :: 1 : 3; in B, Wine : Water :: 3 : 5; how much must be taken from each to make 5 gallons of Wine and 9 of Water? 8

8. Find a whole number, which is greater than three times the integral part of its square root by unity. Show that there are two solutions of the problem and no more. 10

9. A flag staff (c) stands at the top of a tower whose height is a; find the distance from the foot of the tower at which the flag-staff subtends the greatest angle. 7

10. Find the number, which when divided by 7, 8, 9, leaves remainders 1, 2, 3; and such that the sum of the three quotients is 570. 9

11. A country trebles its population in a century; what is the increase in a year per million? given 9

$$\log 3 = 0{\cdot}4771213$$
$$\log 101\tfrac{1}{10} = 2{\cdot}0047512$$
$$\log 101\tfrac{1}{100} = 2{\cdot}0047941.$$

12. A person wishes to make up as many different dinner parties as he can out of 24 friends; how many should he invite at a time? 8

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The sum of the squares on the sides of a triangle is equal to twice the square on half the base, together with twice the square on the straight line, which joins the vertex to the middle point of the base. 8

2. Two tangents are drawn to a circle at the opposite extremities of a diameter, and cut off from a third tangent a portion A B: if C be the centre of the circle show that A C B is a right angle. 7

3. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 9

Show that one of the triangles in the above figure is a mean proportional between the other two. 4

4. Divide a triangle into two equal parts by a straight line drawn from any given point in one of the sides. 8

5. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third. 10

6. The angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle taken in order when multiplied by 1, 2, 2, 4, respectively, are in arithmetical progression: find their values. 9

7. Prove the formulæ :— 9

$$\text{Sin } 2\text{ A} = 2 \sin \text{A} \cos \text{A}$$

$$\text{Cos } 2\text{ A} = \cos^2 \text{A} - \sin^2 \text{A}.$$

and determine the value of the sine and cosine of 9°.

8. Divide an angle of 105° into two parts the cubes of whose tangents shall be as 1 to $3\sqrt{3}$. 8

9. Solve a triangle, having given two sides and an angle opposite to one of them. Discuss fully the results arrived at. 10

10. Find the perimeter and the area of a regular polygon of n sides, inscribed in a circle of given radius. 8

11. From a station B at the base of a mountain its summit A is seen at an elevation of 60°; after walking one mile towards the summit up a plane making an angle of 30° with the horizon, to another station C, the angle B C A is observed to be 135°; Find the height of the mountain. 10

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS, AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define, *tangent, sub-tangent, normal* and *sub-normal* to a curve. 4

Show that in a parabola the subtangent is equal to twice the abscissa, and the subnormal to half the latus-rectum. 5

2. The square of a semi-ordinate of any diameter of a parabola, is equal to four times the rectangle under the focal distance of the point from which the diameter is drawn and the abscissa. Or ($QV^2 = 4$ SP. PV.). 8

3. Given the lengths of the axes of an ellipse, and the position of one focus, and one point in the curve; give a geometrical construction for finding the centre. 10

4. In an ellipse, the rectangle under the lines intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the axis with the ordinate and tangent respectively is equal to the square of the axis major. Or (CT. CN $= CA^2$.). 8

Show that the ratio of the focal distance of any point to the distance of the same point from the directrix is constant. 5

5. Give definition of the axis-minor to the hyperbola. 10

Show that in a hyperbola the rectangle under the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent is equal to the square of the semi-axis-minor.

6. Reduce the Equation 9

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

to each of the forms of the equation to a straight line.

7. If $(A_1 + A_2 + A_3)x + (B_1 + B_2 + B_3)y + C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$ 7
show that the lines whose equations are

$$A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 = 0$$
$$A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 = 0$$
$$A_3 x + B_3 y + C_3 = 0$$

all meet in the same point.

8. Let (x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2) (x_3, y_3) be three given points. 7
Show that the lines, joining each of them to the middle point between the other two, all meet in a point.

9. Find the distance of the point (x', y') from the line 10
whose equation is

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

Ex. What is the length of the perpendicular from the point (4, 2) on the line $6x + 8y + 40 = 0$

10. Find the locus of the intersection of two lines at right 8
angles to one another, each passing through a fixed point.

11. Show what are the relations between the point whose 9
co-ordinates are X & Y and the line whose equation is

$$Xx + Yy = c^2.$$

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the Proposition called the Parallelogram of Forces; 7
and prove that it is true for *magnitude*, if it is true for *direction*.

2. Find the centre of gravity of a Triangle, a Tetrahedron, a Pyramid, and a Cone. 9

3. If one end of a uniform Beam rest against a smooth vertical Wall, and the other end be attached by a cord of given length to a fixed point in the Wall, find the position of equilibrium. 9

4. One end of a uniform Beam turns on a hinge; to the other end is attached a cord, which passes over a pulley, (at the same level as the hinge, and at a distance from it equal to the length of the Beam,) and carries a weight P at its extremity. Find the position of equilibrium. 9

5. A uniform Board lies on two planes of different inclinations. Find the pressures on the two inclined planes, and the position of equilibrium. 9

6. If a Bar of given length, whose centre of gravity is known; be placed in a smooth hemispherical Bowl, resting on a smooth horizontal plane: find the position of equilibrium. 15

7. Let G be the centre of gravity of a body whose weight is W; and G_1 the centre of gravity of a part of it, whose weight is W_1; find G_2 the centre of gravity of the remainder whose weight is W_2. 7

8. Thirteen equal heavy bodies are placed, one at each of the middle points of the sides of a cube without weight, and one at each of 7 of the angular points. Find the centre of gravity of the whole. 8

9. State the Principle of Virtual Velocities. Show that it is true for the Lever, and for a system of Pullies. 9

10. What is meant by the Coefficient of Friction between two given surfaces? How is it determined? 6

11. If a Cylinder of height h, and radius r, be placed upright on an inclined plane whose coefficient of friction is μ; upon what does it depend whether the Cylinder will slide down or fall over, when the inclination of the plane is gradually increased till motion takes place? 12

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the proposition known as the Parallelogram of Velocities. If a passenger walks across a ship 30 feet in 12 seconds, and the ship moves on 30 feet in 5 seconds; what is his resultant velocity? 8

2. What is the Dynamical measure of a force? Find the *velocity* acquired by a body in a *given time*, the *space* described in a *given time*, and the *velocity* acquired while traversing a *given space*, under the action of a constant force. 10

3. A bullet is fired vertically upwards, and at a known height breaks a wire connected with a clock. In its descent it breaks another wire at the same height, connected with the same clock. The time between the breaking the wires being thus known; find the initial velocity of the bullet, and the greatest height it reaches. 12

4. A ball, whose coefficient of elasticity is $\frac{1}{2}$, falls on a horizontal plane from a height of 100 feet. Find the height of its fourth hop. 12

5. Show that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola, and find its directrix. 8

6. Prove that the common surface of any two fluids at rest in the same vessel is a horizontal plane. 6

7. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on a body wholly or partially immersed in it. What is the condition that a body shall float in a liquid? 8

8. A crystal of Nitre weighs 19 grains: when covered with wax (the specific gravity of which is ·96) the whole weighs 43 grains in vacuo and 8 grains in water. Find the specific gravity of Nitre. 10

9. Describe the Air pump; and find the density of the air after n strokes. 6

10. Let a Thermometer which has the Freezing point marked 50° and the Boiling point marked 200° be called P. Find 50° Centigrade, 50° Fahrenheit, and 50° Reaumur in 10

terms of P; and 100° P. in terms of each of the others C., F., and R. At what temperature will P be the same as F?

11. A bubble of air, one foot below the surface of a pond, had a diameter of one inch: what was its diameter when it was 8 feet below, neglecting the pressure of the atmosphere? 10

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PHYSICS, INCLUDING HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate (*a*) the specific gravity, and (*b*) the weight per 100 cubic inches, of nitrogen. 10

2. Give a short account of the doctrine of types. 15

3. Explain how to fill and graduate a thermometer, and state the degrees of F. corresponding to 40° C. 15

4. State and illustrate the laws of radiation of heat. 10

5. Define latent heat, and calculate the latent heat of steam at 210° F. 10

6. "Electricity when at rest is always distributed over the surface of a charged object." How can this be proved experimentally, and how accounted for theoretically? 15

7. Describe any Voltaic circuit, and briefly indicate the manner of estimating the quantity and intensity of the electricity set in motion. 15

8. Explain fully what is meant, (*a*) by the declination, and (*b*) by the inclination, of the magnetic needle. 10

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROPERTIES AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS, EARTHWORKS, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.; Lieut. B. O. SETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe "sandstone" and "trap," and explain the description of works for which these stones are the best adapted. 6

2. State the practical methods of testing (1) whether a stone contains lime, and (2) the class of limestone to which it belongs. 12

Give a specification for the lime, sand, and mortar to be used in erecting a common building.

3. Describe the process of making and depositing concrete in the foundation-trenches of a building. 9

4. Under what conditions is it necessary to substitute (1) hydraulic lime, and (2) cement, for common lime in the construction of masonry? 6

5. Give a section of a wrought-iron plate girder, and of a box girder. State the respective advantages of the two forms. 8

6. The area of the bottom flange of a cast-iron girder is 36 inches, the depth of the girder 2 feet 9 inches; the distances between the points of support 29 feet, and the constant for cast-iron 26; what is the breaking weight in tons, if the girder be loaded at centre? and what should be the area of the top flange? 12

7. State the proper proportion between the length and thickness of a wooden pillar when exposed to crushing strain. 12

What is the safe load, uniformly distributed, for a beam 9″ × 12″ across a span of 18 feet, (1) the ends being supported; (2) the ends being fixed?

8. The roof of a room 100′ × 50′ is supported in the centre by a row of brick pillars; what should be their diameter supposing the roof to weigh 200 lbs. per square foot, and the crushing weight of brickwork to be 1000 lbs. per square inch? 8

9. In round numbers, if a horse can draw one ton on the level, what can he draw up gradients of 528 ft., 220 ft. and 120 ft. rise in the mile? Explain why steeper gradients are allowable on unmetalled than on metalled roads. 12

10. Give cross sections of a metalled road, 21 feet wide at top in bank and cutting; also on a hill side the embankment and cutting being equalised. 15

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES, OBLIQUE BRIDGE.

Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.; Lieut. B. O. SETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What conditions are sought for in selecting the site of a masonry bridge? Explain briefly how you would ascertain the discharge of a river, its highest flood-level being known. What is the safe limit of "afflux" under a bridge? 12

2. Define the terms "skew back," "spandril," "backing," "archquoin," and "invert." 8

3. Explain, with sketches, how you would found a pier in the sandy bed of a river, water being met at surface, and a stratum of firm clay at a depth of six feet. 12

4. Draw, giving all dimensions, an elevation, and transverse section through crown of arch, of a bridge, two arches of 25′ span, abutments 10 feet high to springing level, and founded on dry, hard soil at a depth of ten feet. 20

5. Give a longitudinal section, by hand, of a bridge of 15′ span, founded upon inverted arches. 10

6. How does the masonry in the ring of an oblique-arch differ from that in a direct arch? And why so? 10

7. A masonry arch of radius 30 feet, thickness 2 feet, and span 60′ presses against abutments 15 feet high. If a cubic foot of masonry weigh 120 lbs. what should be the thickness of the abutments to resist being overturned? 10

8. Give a sketch of the centering for an arch of 40′ span and 8′ rise. Describe a method of lowering it. 8

9. How would you describe on the ground a truly elliptical arch; the lengths of the axes being given? 5

10. Up to what level is it necessary to carry the backing of the semicircular arches of a bridge? Give the reason. 5

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, ELEMENTARY CARPENTRY, SURVEYING WITH COMPASS AND CHAIN, AND LEVELLING WITH THE DUMPY OR Y LEVEL.

Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.; Lieut. B. O. SETON, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a drawing showing a central section through the cylinder, piston, and slide-valves of a non-condensing Engine. What is the purpose of the Fly-wheel of an Engine? 15

2. Explain the terms "camber," "purlin," "hammer-beam," and "lintel." 5

3. Give sketches of the different methods of scarfing a tie-beam. 6

4. Draw a Queen-post Truss, 30′ span, giving all dimensions for teakwood; name and explain the uses of the different parts. 15

5. Explain and illustrate by sketches the difference between double and single flooring. 8

6. Describe the process of Surveying, and computing the area of an irregular plot of ground, by means of the Prismatic Compass and chain. 10

7. Explain the adjustments of the Dumpy Level. 8

8. Rule and fill in a Field-book, showing four stations with an offset to either side at each station. Plot the longitudinal and cross sections, assuming the starting point to be 100 feet above datum level. 15

9. Show how to measure, by means of a chain only, the breadth of an unfordable river, the ground being open and there being a house standing upon the opposite bank. 8

10. What do you understand by a contour survey? For what purposes are contour levels usually required? 10

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Mathematics.
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHAIRE.	
JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	In Applied Mathematics.
Captain J H. WHITE, R.E	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
J H. E. HART, Esq., C.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the locus of the middle points of all the chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point. 7

2. Show that straight lines drawn at right angles to the sides of a triangle from the points of bisection of the sides meet at the same point. 8

3. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 10

Do you, or do you not, think any of the conditions laid down in Euclid's definitions of similar figures to be superfluous? Give your reasons. 2

4. From a point without the circle draw a secant, so that its two parts shall be equal to one another. 9

5. If three straight lines meet at a point, and at that point a straight line stand at right angles to each of them, then the three straight lines shall be in one plane. 8

6. ABC, the base of a pyramid, whose vertex is O, is an equilateral triangle, and the angles BOC, COA, AOB, are right angles; show that three times the square on the perpendicular from O on ABC, is equal to the square on the perpendicular from any of the other angular points of the pyramid on the opposite face. 12

7. The rectangle under the latus-rectum and the abscissa of any point in the parabola is equal to the square of the semi-ordinate. 7

8. From a given point, either without or on the parabola, draw a tangent to it. 7

9. Draw a parabola such that it may touch a given circle in a given point and its axis touch the same circle in another given point. 8

10. In an ellipse the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent cut it in the circumference of the circle, having the axis major as diameter. 7

11. If tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola, and of its conjugate hyperbola, the diagonals of the rectangle so formed will be asymptotes to the hyperbola. 8

12. Given a pair of conjugate diameters of an hyperbola, find geometrically the position of the principal diameters. 7

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A. LL.D.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that

(*a.*) $\text{Sin } \theta = \theta \,.\, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \,.\, \cos \frac{\theta}{2^2} \,.\, \cos \frac{\theta}{2^3} \ldots\ldots\ldots$ 3

(*b.*) If θ be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, then 3

$$\sin \theta > \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{4}$$

2. A side of a base of a square pyramid is 200 feet, and each edge is 150 feet, find the slope of each face, having given 7

$$\log 2 = 0{\cdot}30103$$
$$\text{l. tan } 26°33, = 9{\cdot}69868$$
$$\text{Diff. for } 1' = 0{\cdot}00032.$$

3. Show that the sum of the diameters of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of any plane triangle, is equal to 8

$$a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C.$$

4. A person standing at the distance a from a tower, surmounted by a spire, observes the tower and the spire to subtend the same angle; if b be the known height of the tower, express the height of the spire (c) in terms of a and b. 6

If ϵ be the small error in the height of the spire corresponding to a small error β in the height of the tower, show that 6

$$\frac{\epsilon}{c} = \frac{\beta}{b} \,.\, \left\{ 1 + \frac{4\, b^2\, a^2}{a^4 - b^4} \right\}.$$

5. From the summit of two rocks A and B, at a distance a, the dips α and β of the horizon are observed, and it is remarked that the line joining the summits of A and B is per- 8

pendicular to the radius of the earth, which passes through A; show that the radius of the earth is

$$\frac{a}{\cos^{-1}(\cos\beta \sec a)}$$

6. Find the distance between two places on the earth (regarded as a sphere), when their geographical positions are given. 6

A is situated in lat. 60° N and long. 10° E., and B in lat. 30° N. and long. 70° E; find the distance between A and B, allowing in round numbers 70 miles to a degree. 3

7. Having given the bases, and the sum of the areas of triangles having a common vertex, find the locus of the vertex. 8

8. Having given the base and the ratio of sides of a triangle, find the locus of the vertex. 10

9. If O P Q R be a straight line, the point O being at the origin, and the points P and R being on a curve of the second degree, and if O Q be an harmonic mean between O P and O R, find the locus of Q. 11

10. State, and prove the property whence the names of *parabola*, *hyperabola*, and *ellipse* were first given. 10

11. Having given the base of a triangle, and the product of the tangents of the base angles, find the locus of the vertex. 11

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Define a *variable* quantity, a *function*, and a *continuous* variable or function. Define the *differential co-efficient* of a function, also its *second*, *third*, &c., differential co-efficients. 9

2. Find the differential co-efficient of $\cos x$. 4

Show this also *geometrically*.

3. Find the differential co-efficient of $\tan^{-1} x$. 7

Show this also *geometrically*.

4. Prove *Taylor's theorem.* Thence derive *Maclaurin's theorem.* Derive Maclaurin's theorem independently of Taylor's. 10

5. Derive the differential co-efficient of $u = e^x \quad (x-1)$. 6

6. What is the *essential characteristic* of a *maximum,* and that of a *minimum?* State fully, and derive, the rule for determining the maximum and minimum values of a function $f x$. 10

7. Find the triangle containing the maximum area within a given perimeter. 8

8. Prove that the difference of an arc x and its secant is a maximum or minimum, when $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{2}$. What is the geometrical meaning of this value? 12

9. Integrate $a^x \; dx$. 8

10. Integrate $\frac{dx}{x \log x}$. 8

11. Integrate $\frac{x^4 \; dx}{x - a}$. 8

12. Integrate $\frac{(2 - 4x) \; dx}{x^2 - x - 2}$. 10

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND THE THEORY OF THE ARCH.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; Captain J. H. WHITE, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When three forces keep a rigid body in equilibrium, each of them passes through the intersection of the other two and is equal and opposite to their resultant. 8

2. A steamer is urged forwards with a force of 18 cwt. but is prevented from moving by means of two ropes attached to it at two points, so situated that the directions of the ropes continued meet in the middle of the ship, and tied to posts on the shore in such positions that when both the ropes are stretched they are horizontal, and one of them is inclined at an angle of 30° to a parallel to the length of the ship drawn backwards through its point of attachment, and the other is perpendicular to the length of the ship. Find the tension of each rope. 10

3. Two uniform rods each 24 inches long are connected by a hinge between an end of one and an end of the other and supported by three tressels placed respectively at the free ends of the rods and 18 inches from one of the free ends. The weight of each rod being $\frac{W}{2}$, find the portion of the whole weight W borne by each tressel. 8

4. A screw with its axis held fixed, when turned once round brings the nut (which is free to slide but not allowed to turn) through a space of 1 inch. When the motion of the nut is resisted by a force of 5 cwt., what is the moment of a couple applied to the screw that would be just sufficient to cause this motion. And what is the least single force applied at the end of an arm 3 feet long, fixed to the screw perpendicular to its axis that could produce the effect? 9

5. Define uniform and accelerated motion, density, centrifugal and centripetal force, amplitude, inertia. 6

6. Find the force with which a body in motion down an inclined plane is accelerated. 8

Prove that if a circle be situated in a vertical plane, the times of descent down all chords drawn through the highest or lowest points are equal.

7. A ball of 35 lbs. weight is projected on a level road with a velocity of 50 feet a second; if friction is $\frac{1}{20}$ the weight of the ball, what distance will the ball roll before it comes to rest? 8

8. Of what horse power should an engine be to propel a train of 200 tons at a steady speed of 40 miles an hour up an incline of 1 in 528, friction being 7 lbs. per ton? 9

9. Over a pulley are suspended two weights of 16 and 12 lbs.; the circumferences of the pin supporting the pulley and of the pulley itself are 1 and 18 inches respectively;—supposing the friction on the pin to be ·04, what velocity will the greater weight acquire after descending 20 feet? 9

10. By what power does an engine drag a train up an incline? 10

A train of 200 tons descends an incline of 1 in 240 and 8400 feet long; supposing friction to be 8 lbs. per ton, what will be the velocity acquired by the train at the foot of the incline and how far will it ascend another incline with a rise of 1 in 48?

11. If the work of a man walking whose weight is 140 lbs. be 3080 foot pounds per minute, at what rate will he propel a bicycle weighing 70 lbs., coefficient of friction being $\frac{1}{70}$? 8

12. Find the pressure exerted to overturn the pier of an arch. 7

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND OPTICS.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; Captain J. H. WHITE, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. To what exception are the laws of the equilibrium of fluids subject? 8

If one side of an equilateral triangle wholly immersed in a fluid be perpendicular to the surface of the fluid, find the relation of the pressures on the three sides.

2. Show by diagram how the pressure of water against a vertical wall is determined. 10

A rectangular wall whose depth from the surface of the water is 28 feet, is 6 feet thick; if a cubic foot of the wall weighs 160 lbs., will the wall stand or fall?

3. The weight of a gold chain in air is 732 grains, in water 668 grains; the gold is alloyed with copper. What is the value of the chain when gold sells at £4 per ounce, the specific gravities of gold and copper being 19·3 and 8·9 respectively? 8

4. Explain the principle of the Hydrostatic press. 8

In a Hydrostatic press, the area of the small piston is 3 inches, of the large one 420 inches, the piston-rod is attached 5 inches from the fulcrum, and a pressure of 12 stone is applied to the end of the lever which is 42 inches long,—what is the resulting pressure on the large piston?

5. Find the horse-power of a waterfall of 28 feet supplied with water by a stream flowing at an average rate of 2 feet per second through a channel 8 feet broad and 1½ feet deep, and discharged by an equal channel. 14

If a water-wheel, turned by this waterfall, revolve at the rate of 40 turns a minute when resisted by a friction-brake which is held by a force of 1574 lbs. at an effective arm of 3½ feet, what percentage of the whole fall is economized?

6. Find the time necessary to empty a vessel of given horizontal section through a circular orifice of given diameter and at a given depth. 8

7. How many gallons per minute are discharged at a weir 3 feet wide whose sill is 5 inches below the level of a large tank or reservoir? 9

8. Construct the path of a ray incident upon and refracted by a thin lens whether convex or concave. 10

9. What is meant by *the dispersion of light, the dispersive power of a body, the chromatic aberration of a lens.* Show that the dispersion caused by a thin lens varies directly as the aperture and dispersive power, and inversely as the focal length. 9

10 Explain the construction and theory of the sextant. 8

11. Describe Cassegrain's telescope, and show how its magnifying power may be determined. 8

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the defects of a Voltaic battery consisting simply of plates of Zinc opposed to plates of Copper excited by dilute sulphuric acid? In what ways may these defects be remedied? 15

2. Describe any arrangement you are acquainted with of a Voltaic circuit by means of which a charge of gunpowder may be exploded at a distance, or under water. 10

3. Show how the intensity of the Earth's magnetism at different points of its surface may be determined by means of the oscillations of a magnetic needle. 15

4. What is Diamagnetism? Give as long a list as you can— 10

(a) of paramagnetic bodies.

(b) of diamagnetic bodies.

5. Give a short outline of the manufacture of Coal Gas. 15

6. A piece of lead tubing said to be coated with tin is given you, how would you determine the presence or absence of tin? 10

7. Give a list of the principal ores of iron, stating in general terms the composition of each. 10

8. Describe the composition, properties, and method of preparation of the principal substances used as white pigments. 15

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT, AND ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a bar of copper at 60° F. be heated to 96° C, calculate its increase of volume supposing it to have measured 1000 cubic inches at 60° F. (N.B.—*The coefficient of expansion of copper* $= \frac{1}{581}$). 10

2. Six pounds of steam at 300° F. are passed into a condenser containing thirty pounds of water at 40° F.; calculate the resulting temperature. 15

3. Define specific heat; and describe the relations observed between the atomic weights of elementary bodies and the capacity for heat of the same substances. 25

4. What is meant by the metamorphism of rocks? What rocks are embraced in the metamorphic system? 15

5. How would you distinguish the granitic rocks from gneiss? 15

6. Write down the systems and groups of the Mesozoic period; and state to what group you would class the Porebunder building stone. 20

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CLASSIC ORDERS; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOTHIC, SARACENIC, AND HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the different Orders in Classic Architecture, stating from what nations they severally originated. 6

2. What is the module used in defining the proportions of the different parts of an Order? 4

3. What are the principal points in which the Doric and Ionic Orders differ from each other? Show this by drawings. 12

4. Define the following technical terms—Pilaster, Entablature, Pediment, Frieze, Architrave, and give the names of the Mouldings common to all the Orders. 5

5. Describe briefly the leading features of Mahomedan Architecture in India. From whence was the origin of this style of Architecture? 12

6. What are the principal features of construction peculiar to Native Architectural Design in Rajpootana, as exemplified in the finest buildings erected within the last two centuries? 12

7. What is the chief constructive peculiarity in the Architecture of the Jains? and explain the various methods by which the difficulties to which it gives rise are surmounted. 12

8. Name in order the different divisions of Gothic Architecture, briefly noting how each differs from the one preceding it. 11

9. Describe the following technical terms—Campanile, Finial, Cusp, Clerestory, Hood mould, Corbel, Façade, Mullion. 6

10. Give a pencil sketch of a plain hammer-beam truss for an open Gothic Roof. 10

11. Give skeleton diagrams in pencil, of the Early English and Tudor Arches, a Cusped Arch, a Window of the Decorated Period, with tracery, and an Early English shaft for a Veranda Arcade with a plain Capital. 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYING; TRAVERSING WITH THE THEODOLITE; LEVELLING WITH A SPIRIT LEVEL, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS; METHOD OF FINDING AZIMUTH, LATITUDE, AND LONGITUDE AT A PLACE.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Draw the development of the surfaces of an oblique Cylinder. 5

2. Draw the projection of the shadow of the arch of a Semicircular-Bridge on its soffit as seen in the transverse section taken through the crown. 7

3. Put a hollow rectangular box 1 foot square with a 3 inch circular-hole in one side into Isometrical perspective at a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ full size. The sides of the box are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. 7

4. What are contour lines, their objects, and method of determining their positions? Give examples of two conventional ways of Hill-sketching? 6

5. How would you proceed to measure a Base line for a great Trigonometrical Survey? What is the definition of a well-conditioned triangle; and how would you from a short base develope a series of large triangles without introducing ill-conditioned triangles? 9

6. Describe two methods of Surveying by Traverse? In each case how would you plot your Field-book? and if the traverse makes a complete circuit, what three different conditions must be fulfilled? 10

7. What is a Gunter's chain? its advantages? process of chaining? correction necessary in chaining on declivities? how made? causes of error in length of chain how corrected? A right angle how laid out by chain? 7

8. Describe the French Reflecting Level, and explain the principle of a recent application of it by Colonel DeLisle in the construction of a clinometer? 6

9. Mention the various adjustments that may be necessary in a Theodolite before observing with it, distinguishing those that are "temporary," or likely to be required at each setting up of the instrument, from those that are so called "permanent," or necessary only at long intervals. Describe in *detail* the method of testing and making the adjustment of the vertical limb of the instrument. 10

10. In observing horizontal angles with a Theodolite, in what way would you endeavour, when seeking for great accuracy, to reduce errors of observation and graduation to a minimum? 7

11. Describe the Vernier and Micrometer? The limb of an angular instrument is divided to degrees, design a Vernier to read to minutes? 6

12. Mention several methods of computing Areas from Surveys, and describe some of the most useful of the instruments designed to assist the computer. 6

13. What is meant by the variation of the compass? and give, in order of accuracy, four methods of finding the true meridian. 8

14. Define Latitude and Longitude, and prove that the Latitude of a place equals the altitude of the pole. 6

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DESIGNING AND ESTIMATING; SPECIFICATION; SETTING OUT WORKS ON GROUND.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sketch a Tunnel front, and give a cross Section of the tunnel, supposing that it is intended for a Railway and that the Material through which it is run is soft moorum. 10

2. Design a timber Foot-Bridge of 40 feet span. 9

3. Design Centering for a Bridge of 50 feet span, 19 feet rise, 20 feet wide, 20 feet height of springing. 10

4. Sketch in plan and section the design you would adopt for a 30 feet Retaining-wall, to retain earth of an ordinary character, the foundations being rock at two feet below the surface. 8

5. Specify in detail for the method of construction, the workmanship, and the materials to be used in the above wall. 9

6. Estimate, giving quantities only, for a store-shed 60 feet long, 22 feet wide, walls 20 feet high, roof double tiles, walls brick and lime, a door and 5 iron barred windows required, foundations solid earth. 11

7. A Railway in 40 feet cutting is crossed on the square by a road; sketch the several designs that have been adopted for masonry Over-bridges:— 9

1st. In clay cuttings, side slopes at 3 to 1.
2nd. In earthy gravel, side slopes at 1 to 1.
3rd. In solid rock, side slopes at $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1.

8. Describe the operation of Boning, and state in what instances it would be found useful in setting out works. 5

9. Give the method of setting out the side widths of a road or railway:— 10

1st. In embankment when the ground is level across.

2nd. In cutting when the ground slopes transversely at a given uniform inclination.

3rd. In side-long ground when the road is partly in cutting and partly in filling.

10. Suppose the centerings of an oblique arch erected and the laggings worked true to the form of the soffit, how would you proceed to give to the masons the lines of the heading and spiral courses, and also those of the skew-back? 11

11. How would you give the masons the lines for laying out the top surface of the wing walls of a masonry bridge? 8

SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION; CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS; MORTARS AND CEMENTS; QUARRYING AND BLASTING ROCKS.

J. H. E. HART, R.E.; Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the sources of water for Irrigation in India. Describe briefly the means by which it is made available. Give the chief points of difference between what may be termed the Bengal and Madras systems of canal irrigation. 5

2. Mention and illustrate by free hand sketches the works usually necessary at the head of a canal of irrigation leading from a river. 6

3. Suppose the limit, imposed by the character of the soil, to the mean velocity in a channel to be 150 feet per minute, what fall per mile should you give the bed of the channel to enable it to discharge 6240 cubic feet per minute, the depth being 3 feet and the side slopes being 2 to 1? 9

4. If the slope of the surface of the country be too great to admit of the calculated fall being adhered to, how would you arrange to get over the difficulty? 4

5. If required to prepare the project for a tank of Irrigation, state the considerations, theoretical and practical, which would engage your attention, and give an outline of what steps you would take to obtain the necessary data for your calculations and report. 8

6. How would you proceed to determine the water-way to be given to an aqueduct or bridge over a river, giving the formula for the afflux, and state the respective limits of afflux you would allow if the foundations were on clay, moorum, and rock. 9

7. The cost of tunneling is say Rs. 400 per yard forward, the price per cubic yard of cutting is 8 as; at what depth will a tunnel and cutting be equally expensive if the stuff must be run to spoil, and if the formation is 30 feet, the side slopes being 2 to 1. 5

8. Describe Telford's and MacAdam's systems of Road-making, giving a hand sketch of the section according to both systems of a road 30 feet wide, with detailed dimensions. 7

9. What description of stone should be chosen for metal? Give the names of some stones in use in India for the purpose, and specify for the size and shape it should be broken to. 3

10. Sketch in detail with dimensions the cross section of an Indian Railway in low embankment, stating the size of rail and description of sleeper, if any, that you would adopt, and the fencing you would employ. 8

11. What head-way would you give as a minimum for under and over-bridges on Railways? 3

12. Show by sketch how you would found the piers of a bridge, giving the method you would adopt to get in your foundation in the following cases:— 10

(a.) Sand 3 feet, clay 2, moorum 5, rock.

(b.) Water 3 feet, sand 1 foot, clay.

(*c.*) Alternating thin beds of sand and clay 40.

(*d.*) Thin mud and water 5, rock.

13. What distinctions may be drawn in the definitions of "Rich limes," "Hydraulic limes," "Poor limes," and "Cements;" also between "Concrete" and "Beton"? 5

14. How would you ascertain whether a specimen of limestone was Hydraulic or not? 6

15. How would you estimate the theoretical proportions of the ingredients to be used in a Concrete Mortar. Specify for both the materials and manufacture of a good concrete? Give the proportion of sand you would use in making a good mortar with a rich lime, and with cement? 6

16. Describe briefly the various processes of Blasting Rocks, in quarries, scarping cliffs, and in beds of rivers or harbours under water. 6

SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER MACHINERY; PRINCIPLES OF FRAMING IN WOOD AND IN IRON.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. C. MANT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who may be said to have been the inventor of the present type of Steam Engine. Mention and describe the chief inventions of Watt in connection with the machine. What two inventions secured the success of Stephenson's "Rocket" as a locomotive engine? 8

2. Describe the contrivances by which the internal condition of the boiler of a steam engine is made externally manifest? 9

3. On what two fundamental principles is the theory (De Pambour's) of the steam engine based? If Marriot's law be supposed to hold good for steam at varying temperatures, prove that the work done in one stroke of an expansive Engine is 12

$$Pl^1\left(1 + \log \frac{l}{l^1}\right)$$

when P = the full pressure of the admitted steam.
l^1 = length of stroke before steam is cut-off.
l = total length of stroke.

4. What are surface condensers and their advantages? Explain the link motion in locomotives. 7

5. Explain and illustrate by a sketch the action of the hydraulic ram. 6

6. Describe the lift or suction, the force, and the centrifugal pump. 5

7. Sketch, with dimensions, methods of scarfing a piece of timber 9 inches square, when it acts only as a strut; also when it acts only as a tie. If liable to a slight cross strain, how would you arrange the scarf? 8

8. Give the dimensions of all the members of a Queen Post Truss for a bridge of 30 ft. span, 20 ft. wide, weight of platform 200 lbs. per square foot, height of truss 5 ft., material wood. 12

9. If a weight of 400 lbs. suspended from the middle of a teak rod 1 inch square, supported at both ends on props 12 inches apart, deflects it 0·1 inch, and if a weight of 700 lbs. break it, what uniformly distributed load will deflect a beam of the same wood 20 ft. long, and 10 inches square, 1 inch at the centre; and what weight will just break it? 12

10. Give the strains in the members of a Warren Girder 50 ft. span, 5 ft. deep from pin to pin, loaded with one ton per foot run on the lower chord; angle of bars and chord 45°. 12

11. In rivetted structures, what are the principles to be observed in proportioning the number and size of rivets uniting bars or plates under tension. 9

IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1869-70.

EXAMINERS.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) Translate into English Sâvitryupâkhyânam V. 41—47 :— 30

आत्मन्यपि न विश्वासस्तावान्भवति सत्सु यः ।
तस्मात्सत्सु विशेषेण सर्वः प्रणयमिच्छति ॥ ४१ ॥
सौहृदात्सर्वभूतानां विश्वासो नाम जायते ।
तस्मात्सत्सु विशेषेण विश्वासं कुरुते जनः ॥ ४२ ॥

॥ यम उवाच ॥

उदाहृतं ते वचनं यदङ्गने शुभे न तादृक्त्वदृते मया श्रुतम् ।
अनेन तुष्टोऽस्मि विनास्य जीवितं वरं चतुर्थं वरयस्व गच्छ च ॥ ४३ ॥

॥ सावित्र्युवाच ॥

ममात्मजं सत्यवतस्तथौरसं भवेदुभाभ्यामिह यत्कुलोद्वहम् ।
शतं सुतानां बलिनां महात्मनामिमं चतुर्थं वरयामि ते वरम् ॥ ४४ ॥

॥ यम उवाच ॥

शतं सुतानां बलवीर्यशालिनां भविष्यति प्रीतिकरं तवाबले ।

परिश्रमस्ते न भवेन्नृपात्मजे निवर्त दूरं हि पथस्त्वमागता ॥ ४५ ॥

॥ सावित्र्युवाच ॥

सतां सदा शाश्वती धर्मवृत्तिः सन्तो न सीदन्ति न च व्यथन्ते ।

सतां सद्भिर्नाफलः संगमोऽस्ति सद्भ्यो भयं नानुवर्तन्ति सन्तः ॥ ४६ ॥

सन्तो हि सत्येन नयन्ति सूर्यं सन्तो भूमिं तपसा धारयन्ति ।

सन्तो गतिर्भूतभव्यस्य राजन्सतां मध्ये नावसीदन्ति सन्तः ॥ ४७ ॥

(*b*). Explain the metre of verse 43.

(*c*). Give the etymology of सौहृद, तादृश, ऋते, and शाश्वत.

2. (*a*). Translate and explain the construction of the following passages:— 20

Sáv. II. 22: स च दोषो प्रयत्नेन न शक्यमतिवर्तितुम् ॥

II. 29: नैषा वारयितुं शक्या धर्मादस्मात्कथंचन ॥

V. 15: अथ हि धर्मसंयुक्तो रूपवान्गुणसागरः । नार्हो मत्पुरुषैर्नेतुम् ॥

(*b*). Explain साप्तपदं मैत्रम्, and और्ध्वदेहिका.

(*c*). Quote from the Sâvitryupâkhyâna the passages which give the etymologies of the following words: चित्राश्व, धर्मराज, यम, वैवस्वत, and सत्यवत्.

(*d*). Write notes on each of the following words, stating their etymology, grammatical formation, &c.: अजानन्त्या, अभाषताम्, आनयित्वा, ईप्सित, जहि, दंपती.

3. (*a*) Translate into English Draupadîpramâthah, VI. 1—8:— 3

ततो दिशः संप्रविहृत्य पार्था मृगान्वराहान्महिषांश्च हत्वा ।
धनुर्धराः श्रेष्ठतमाः पृथिव्या पृथक् चरन्तः सहिता बभूवुः ॥ १ ॥

ततो मृगव्यालगणानुकीर्णं महावनं तद्विहगोपघुष्टम् ।
भ्रातॄंश्च तानभ्यवदद्युधिष्ठिरः श्रुत्वा गिरो व्याहरतां मृगाणाम् ॥ २ ॥

आदित्यदीप्तां दिशमभ्युपेत्य मृगा द्विजाः क्रूरमिमे वदन्ति ।
आयासमुग्रं प्रतिवेदयन्तो महावनं शत्रुभिर्बाध्यमानम् ॥ ३ ॥

क्षिप्रं निवर्तध्वमलं मृगेण मनो हि मे दूयते दह्यते च ।

बुद्धिं सामाच्छाद्य च मे समन्युरुद्धूयते प्राण-
पतिः शरीरे ॥ ४ ॥

सरः सुपर्णेन हृतोरगं यथा राष्ट्रं यथाराजक-
मात्तलक्ष्मि ।

एवंविधं मे प्रतिभाति काम्यकं शौण्डैर्यथा
पीतरसश्च कुम्भः ॥ ५ ॥

ते सैन्धवैरत्यनिलोग्रवेगैर्महाजवैर्वाजिभिरुह्य-
मानाः ।

युक्तैर्बृहद्भिः सुरथैर्नृवीरास्तदाश्रमायाभिमुखा
बभूवुः ॥ ६ ॥

तेषां तु गोमायुरनल्पघोषो निवर्ततां वाममुपेत्य
पार्श्वम् ।

प्रत्याहरत्तत्प्रविमृश्य राजा प्रोवाच भीमं च
धनंजयं च ॥ ७ ॥

यथा वदत्येष विहीनयोनिः शालावृको वाममु-
पेत्य पार्श्वम् ।

सुव्यक्तमस्मानवमन्य पापैः कृतोऽभिमर्दः कुरु-
भिः प्रसह्य ॥ ८ ॥

(*b*). Explain the word आत्तलक्ष्मि in verse 5.

(*c*). Give the etymology, and explain the use of कच्चित्. Quote passages in which this word occurs.

(*d*). Write notes on आत्मनासप्तमः, and on पुरोधस्.

4. (*a*). Translate into English S'akuntalopâkhyânam VII. 86—92 :— 18

सत्यश्चापि प्रवादोऽयं यं प्रवक्ष्यामि तेऽनघ ।
निदर्शनार्थं न द्वेषाच्छ्रुत्वा तं क्षन्तुमर्हसि ॥ ८६ ॥
विरूपो यावदादर्शे नात्मनः पश्यते मुखम् ।
मन्यते तावदात्मानमन्येभ्यो रूपवत्तरम् ॥ ८७ ॥
यदा स्वमुखमादर्शे विकृतं सो भिवीक्षते ।
तदान्तरं विजानीत आत्मानं चेतरं जनम् ॥ ८८ ॥
आतीव रूपसंपन्नो न कंचिदवमन्यते ।
अतीव जल्पन्दुर्वाचो भवतीह विहेठकः ॥ ८९ ॥
मूर्खो हि जल्पतां पुंसां श्रुत्वा वाचः शुभाशुभाः ।
अशुभं वाक्यमादत्ते पुरीषमिव सूकरः ॥ ९० ॥
प्राज्ञस्तु जल्पतां पुंसां श्रुत्वा वाचः शुभाशुभाः ।
गुणवद्वाक्यमादत्ते हंसः क्षीरमिवाम्भसः ॥ ९१ ॥
अन्यान्परिवदन्साधुर्यथा हि परितप्यते ।
तथा परिवदन्नन्यांस्तुष्टो भवति दुर्जनः ॥ ९२ ॥

(*b*). Add a note on the last words of verse 91.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :—

a. परं हि दैवतमृषयो यत्नेनाराधिता यथास- 18
मीहितफलानामतिदुर्लभानामपि वराणां दातारो

भवन्ति । श्रूयते हि पुरा चण्डकौशिकप्रसादान्म-
गधेषु बृहद्रथो नाम राजा जनार्दनस्य जेतारम-
तुलबलपराक्रमं जरासन्धं नाम तनयं लेभे । दश-
रथश्च राजा परिणतवया अपि विभाण्डकमहामु-
निसुतस्यर्ष्यशृङ्गस्य प्रसादान्नारायणभुजानिवाप्र-
तिहतानुदधीनिवाक्षोभ्यानवाप चतुरः पुत्रान् ।
अन्ये च राजर्षयस्तपोधनानाराध्य पुत्रदर्शनामृत-
स्वादसुखभाजो बभूवुः । अमोघफला हि महामु-
निजनसेवा ॥

b. एतस्मिन्नन्तरे कश्चिदृषिर्धौम्यो नामापोद- 22
स्तस्य शिष्यास्त्रयो बभूवुरुपमन्युरारुणिर्वेदश्चेति ।
स एकं शिष्यमारुणिं पाञ्चाल्यं प्रेषयामास ।
गच्छ केदारखण्डं बधानेति । स उपाध्यायेन सं-
दिष्ट आरुणिः पाञ्चाल्यस्तत्र गत्वा तत्केदारखण्डं
बन्द्धुं नाशकत् । स क्लिश्यमानो ऽ पश्यदुपायं
भवत्वेवं करिष्यामि । स तत्र संविवेश । केदार-
खण्डे च शयाने तथा तस्मिंस्तदुदकं तस्थौ । ततः
कदाचिदुपाध्याय आपोदो धौम्यः शिष्यानपृच्छत् ।
क्वारुणिः पाञ्चाल्यो गत इति । ते तं प्रत्यूचुर्भगवं-
स्त्वयैव प्रेषितो गच्छ केदारखण्डं बधानेति । स
एवमुक्तस्ता ञ्छिष्यान् प्रत्युवाच तस्मात्तत्र सर्वे
गच्छामो यत्र स गत इति । स तत्र गत्वा तस्या-
ह्वानाय शब्दं चकार भो आरुणे पाञ्चाल्य क्वासि

वत्सेहीति । स तच्छ्रुत्वारुणिरुपाध्यायवाक्यं तस्मा-
त्केदारखण्डात्सहसोत्थाय तमुपाध्यायमुपतस्थे ।
प्रोवाच चैनमयमस्म्यत्र केदारखण्डे निःसरमाण-
मुदकमवारणीयं संरोद्धुं संविष्टो भगवच्छब्दं श्रुत्वै-
व सहसा विदार्य केदारखण्डं भवन्तमुपस्थितः ॥

c. ब्राह्मणान्पर्युपासीत प्रातरुत्थाय पार्थिवः । 15
त्रैविद्यवृद्धान्विदुषस्तिष्ठेत्तेषां च शासने ॥
वृद्धांश्च नित्यं सेवेत विप्रान्वेदविदः शुचीन् ।
वृद्धसेवी हि सततं रक्षोभिरपि पूज्यते ।
तेभ्योऽधिगच्छेद्विनयं विनीतात्मापि नित्यशः ।
विनीतात्मा हि नृपतिर्न विनश्यति कर्हिचित् ॥
बहवोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः ।
वनस्था अपि राज्यानि विनयात्प्रतिपेदिरे ॥
इन्द्रियाणां जये योगं समातिष्ठेद्दिवानिशम् ।
जितेन्द्रियो हि शक्नोति वशे स्थापयितुं प्रजाः ॥

2. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) A pious Brahman made a vow that on a certain day 25
he would sacrifice a sheep, and on the appointed morning he went forth to buy one. There lived in his neighbourhood three rogues who knew of his vow, and laid a scheme for profiting by it. The first met him and said: "Oh Brahman, wilt thou buy a sheep? I have one fit for sacrifice." "It is for that very purpose," said the holy man, "that I came forth this day." Then the impostor opened a bag, and brought out of it an unclean beast, an ugly dog, lame and blind. Thereon the Brahman cried out: "Wretch, who touchest things impure, and utterest things untrue, callest thou that cur a sheep?" "Truly," answered the other, "it is a sheep of the finest fleece, and of the sweetest flesh. Oh

Brahman, it will be an offering most acceptable to the gods." "Friend," said the Brahman, "either thou or I must be blind."

(*b.*) The fountains mingle with the river, 20
And the rivers with the ocean,
The winds of heaven mix for ever,
With a sweet emotion;
Nothing in the world is single;
All things by a law divine
In one another's being mingle,
Why not I with thine?
See the mountains kiss high heaven
And the waves clasp one another;
No sister flower would be forgiven
If it disdained its brother:
And the sunlight clasps the earth,
And the moonbeams kiss the sea:
What are all these kissings worth,
If thou kiss not me?

N.B.—Greater consideration will be attached to a translation of this into Sanskrit verse; the *Anushṭubh* metre is not to be used.

X.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1870.

EXAMINERS.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH 1870.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, &c.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How do nominal bases in ऋ change their final letter before consonantal terminations? 5

2. Decline ग्रामणी Masc. and पुनर्भू Fem. 5

3. Give the Nom. Sing. Neut. of अन्यतर, अन्यतम, एकतर, एकतम, and the Loc. Sing. Masc. of नेम, अधर, अर्ध, प्रथम, and द्वितीय. 6

4. State the general difference between the use of the Paraśmaipada and Âtmanepada voices, and give as many of Pâṇini's special rules on the employment of the Âtmanepada as you may remember. 12

5. Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. and Âtm. of the Perfect, the Aorist, the 1st Future; the 1st Sing. of the Aorist in Pass.; and the 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. and Âtm. of the Causal, the Desiderative, and the Frequentative of the roots धा, कृ, दृश्, हन्, पच्, and अञ्ज्. 10

6. Explain and illustrate the various ways in which nominal verbs are formed in Sanskrit. 8

7. What changes do the words अहन्, रात्रि, गो, सखि, and राजन् undergo, when they are used as the last members of Tatpurusha compounds? Quote, if possible, Pâṇini's rules. 6

8. How is the Dative case employed in Sanskrit? Illustrate its various uses by examples. 8

9. Show how the declension of nominal bases in the language of the Rigveda differs from that of the so-called classical Sanskrit? 8

10. When do verbs lose their accent in the Samhitâ of the Rigveda, and when do they retain it? Quote as many of Pâṇini's rules on this point as you may remember. 8

11. It has been maintained, that not all the rules of Sandhi of the classical Sanskrit were in force at the time when the verses of the Rigveda were composed; likewise, that certain words have changed their forms between the time when the Vedic hymns were composed and that time when they were collected and embodied in the Rigveda Samhitâ. State and illustrate the arguments by which various scholars have attempted to prove this. 10

12. Which Sanskrit roots or words correspond etymologically to the following English words: *dare, tear, thin, bear, till, fee, friend, cow, horn, hear*? State the phonetic laws according to which the initial consonants of these words are represented by certain other letters in the corresponding Sanskrit words. 8

13. Explain the term *Uṇâdi*. What are the *Uṇâdi-sûtras*? What are the opinions of different European scholars as to their authorship? 6

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH 1870.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER II.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Describe the general contents of the Sanhitâs of the three Vedas, and of their Brâhmaṇas. Is the principle of collection in the case of the Rigveda Sanhitâ the same as in that of the other two? Can you give any reason from the contents of the Atharva-Sanhitâ why it is not included under the *trayî* or *trai-vidyam*? 12

2. What light do the Vedic and Zend literatures throw on the history and connections of the remote ancestors of the 9

Hindus and Parsis? Give the ancient and modern names of the Seven Rivers. What historical notices do you find of Vasishtha and his royal master in the Rigveda hymns?

3. In what several senses is the word *parvata* used in the Rik-Sanhitâ? Explain with reference to these and to the meaning of the word *Samudra*, the common myth about Indra's cutting the wings of the mountains, and of the latter seeking refuge in the sea. What is the meaning of Indra's constant fights with Vṛitra, assisted by the Maruts? Give the etymology of the word Vṛitra. 9

4. Explain the distinction between *Kalpa*, *Grihya* and *Dharma* Sûtras, and give the names of the authors of the existing Kalpa-Sûtras of the three Vedas. What works are attributed to Kâtyâyana? Do you think he was Pânini's contemporary? 11

Answer one of the following two questions, either 5 or 6.

5. What is the Brahma-yajna as performed by the Brahmans at present? Name the works, the initial sentences or verses of which make up the Brahma-yajna. Of what Rishis do the Rigvedins make *tarpana* (propitiation by giving water) with the sacred cord suspended round the neck, in connection with it? Are those Rishis connected in any way with the collection of hymns known as the Rigveda-Sanhitâ. 10

6. How many kinds of Jyotishṭoma or Aikâhika Soma-sacrifices are mentioned in works on the ritual? Give the number of priests required at these with the names of the four principal ones. Describe the duties of these latter. What are the three *Savanas*? 10

Answer one of the following two questions, either 7 or 8.

7. Give the twenty-five *tatvas* or principles of the Sánkhyas, and explain them fully. Give a rational explanation of the doctrine about some of the *tatvas* producing others. Mention the names of the principal writers on the Sânkya philosophy. Do you meet with any allusions to the doctrines of this school in the Upanishads? 16

8. Quote passages from the Upanishads in favour of the Pantheistic doctrines of the Vedânta. Describe the contents of the first two chapters of S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya. Give the points of controversy between the Sânkhyás and Vedantins. Explain *ajnana*, *the three bodies*, *the five kos'as*, *nitya*, *s'uddha*, *buddha*, and *akhanda* or *parichchheda-trayâtîta*. 16

Answer one of the following two questions, either 9 or 10.

9. What are the points of distinction between the Naiyâyikas and Vais'eshikas? What are their respective points of view? Give the names of the acknowledged heads of these schools. What sort of reasoning is used to establish the doctrine of indivisible *atoms*? What is the Vais'eshika theory of creation? 12

10. Explain the terms, *parâmars'a*, *paksha*, *sapaksha*, *vyâpti*, *anaikântika*, *bhâvanâ*, *abhâva-pratiyogin* and *nirvikalpaka-jnâna*. Name and explain the three kinds of causes and the five members of the syllogism given in works on Nyâya. Are these five members considered essential? If not, which of them are spoken of as superfluous, and why are they admitted at all? 12

11. Give the names of the principal writers on literary criticism and of their works. What is the threefold power ascribed to words by the *âlankârikas*, and how do they in this respect differ from the Naiyâyikas or Vais'eshikas. State and examine the definitions of *kâvya* given in the principal treatises on the subject, and give a short analysis or table of contents of any one of these latter. 12

12. Name and define the ten species of *rûpakas*. Give the names of the Sanskrit plays you know of, and classify them under one or other of these ten heads or under any *uparupaka*. 9

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH 1870.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

TRANSLATION INTO SANSKRIT.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Sanskrit the following passages:—

1. Nothing is more evident than that, besides life, and sense, and animal spirits, which he has in common with the brutes, there is in man something more exalted, more pure, and that more nearly approaches to Divinity. God has given to the former a sensitive soul, but to us a mind also; and, to speak distinctly, that spirit which is peculiar to man, and whereby he is raised above all other animals, ought to be called 65

mind rather than soul. Be this as it may, it is hardly possible to say how vastly the human mind excels the other with regard to its wonderful powers, and next to them, with respect to its works, desires, and inventions; for it performs such great and wonderful things, that the brutes, even those of the greatest sagacity, can neither imitate nor at all understand, much less invent. Nay, man, though he is made less in bulk, and inferior in strength to the greatest part of them, yet, as lord and king of them all, he can, by surprising means, bend and apply the strength and industry of all the other creatures, the virtues of all herbs and plants, and, in a word, all the parts and powers of this visible world, to the convenience and accommodation of his own life. He also builds cities, erects commonwealths, makes laws, conducts armies, fits out fleets, measures not only the earth but the heavens also, and investigates the motion of the stars. He foretells eclipses many years before they happen, and with very little difficulty sends his thoughts to a great distance, bids them visit the remotest cities and countries, mount above the sun and the stars, and even the heavens themselves. (*Leighton.*)

2. The mountain wooded to the peak, the lawns 35
And winding glades high up like ways to heaven,
The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes,
The lightning flash of insect and of bird,
The lustre of the long convolvuluses
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land, the glows
And glories of the broad belt of the world,
All these he saw; but what he fain had seen
He could not see, the kindly human face,
Nor ever hear a kindly voice, but heard
The myriad shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl,
The league-long roller thundering on the reef,
The moving whisper of huge trees that branch'd
And blossom'd in the zenith, or the sweep
Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave,
As down the shore he ranged, or all day long
Sat often in the seaward-gazing gorge,
A shipwreck'd sailor, waiting for a sail.

(*Tennyson.*)

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

F. KIELHORN Ph.D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into English :—

a. उदीरतां सूनृता उत्पुरन्धीरुदग्नयः शुशुचा- 16
नासो अस्थुः ।
स्वाहा वसूनि तमसापगूळ्हाविष्कृण्वन्त्युषसो विभातीः ॥
अपान्यदेत्यभ्यन्यदेति विषुरूपे अहनी संचरेते ।
परिक्षितोस्तमो अन्या गुहाकरद्यौदुषाः शोशुचता रथेन ॥
सदृशीरद्य सदृशीरिदुश्वो दीर्घं सचन्ते वरुणस्य धाम ।
अनवद्यास्त्रिंशतं योजनान्येकैका क्रतुं परियन्ति सद्यः ॥
जानत्यह्नः प्रथमस्य नाम शुक्रा कृष्णादजनिष्ट श्वितीची ।

ऋतस्य योषा न मिनाति धामाहरहर्नि-
ष्कृतमा चरन्ती ॥
कन्येव तन्वा३शाशदानाँ एषि देवि देवमियं
क्षमाणं ।
सं स्मयमाना युवतिः पुरस्तादाविर्वक्षांसि कृ-
णुषे विभाती ॥
सुसंकाशा मातृमृष्टेव योषा विस्तन्वं कृणुषे
दृशे कं ।
भद्रा त्वमुषो वितरं व्युच्छ नतत्ते अन्या
उषसो नशन्त ॥

Rigv. I., 123, 6—11.

b. इतश्च नागमगम्येर्थे केवलेन तर्केण प्रत्यव- 22
स्थातव्यं, यस्मान्निरागमाः पुरुषोत्प्रेक्षामात्रनिब-
न्धनास्तर्का अप्रतिष्ठिताः संभवन्त्युत्प्रेक्षाया निरङ्कु-
शत्वात् । तथाहि केश्चिदभियुक्तैर्यत्नेनोत्प्रेक्षितास्त-
र्का अभियुक्ततरैरन्यैराभास्यमाना दृश्यन्ते, तैर-
प्युत्प्रेक्षितास्तदन्यैराभास्यन्त इति न प्रतिष्ठितत्वं
तर्काणां शक्यं समाश्रयितुं पुरुषमतिवैरूप्यात् ।
अथ कस्यचित्प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्यस्य कपिलस्यान्यस्य वा
संमतस्तर्कः प्रतिष्ठित इत्याश्रीयेत, एवमप्यप्रतिष्ठि-
तत्वमेव, प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि तीर्थक-
राणां कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां परस्परविप्रतिपत्तिद-

र्शनात् । अथोच्येतान्यथा वयमनुमास्यामहे यथा नाप्रतिष्ठादोषो भविष्यति, नहि प्रतिष्ठितस्तर्क एव नास्तीति शक्यते वक्तुं, एतदपि तर्काणामप्रतिष्ठितत्वं तर्केणैव प्रतिष्ठाप्यते । केषांचित्तर्काणामप्रतिष्ठितत्वदर्शनेनान्येषामपि तज्जातीयकानां तर्काणामप्रतिष्ठितत्वकल्पनात् । सर्वतर्काप्रतिष्ठायां च सर्वलोकव्यवहारोच्छेदप्रसङ्गः । अतीतवर्तमानाध्वसाम्येन ह्यनागतेप्यध्वनि सुखदुःखप्राप्तिपरिहाराय प्रवर्तमानो लोको दृश्यते । श्रुत्यर्थविप्रतिपत्तौ चार्थाभासनिराकरणेन सम्यगर्थनिर्धारणं तर्केणैव वाक्यवृत्तिनिरूपणरूपेण क्रियते । मनुरपि चैवमेव मन्यते । अयमेवच तर्कस्यालंकारो यदप्रतिष्ठितत्वं नाम, एवं हि सावद्यतर्कपरित्यागेन निरवद्यस्तर्कः प्रतिपत्तव्यो भवति । न हि पूर्वजो मूढ आसीदित्यात्मनापि मूढेन भवितव्यमिति किंचिदस्ति प्रमाणं, तस्मान्न तर्काप्रतिष्ठानं दोष इति चेदेवमप्यविमोक्षप्रसङ्गः ।

Vedânta-Sûtra-Bhâshya II. 1, 11.

c. ननु "सर्व एव निरालम्बनः स्वप्नवत्प्रत्ययः 13
प्रत्ययस्य हि निरालम्बनतास्वभाव उपलक्षितः स्वप्ने, जाग्रतोपि 'स्तम्भ' इति वा 'कुड्य' इति वा प्रत्यय एव भवति; तस्मात्सोपि निरालम्बनः" । उच्यते, 'स्तम्भ' इति जाग्रतो बुद्धिः सुपरिनिश्चिता कथं विपर्यसिष्यतीति? "स्वप्नेप्येवमेव सुपरिनिश्चि-

तासीत्, प्राग्बोधनात्, न तत्र कश्चिद्विशेष इति"। न, स्वप्ने विपर्ययदर्शनात्; अविपर्ययाच्चेतरस्मिन्। "तत्सामान्यादितरत्रापि भविष्यति" इति चेत्; यदि प्रत्ययत्वात्स्वप्नप्रत्ययस्य मिथ्याभावः, जाग्रत्प्रत्ययस्यापि तथा भवितुमर्हति। अथ "प्रतीतिस्तथाभावस्य हेतुः"। न शक्यते 'प्रत्ययत्वादयमन्यः' इति वक्तुं। अन्यतस्तु स्वप्नप्रत्ययस्य मिथ्याभावो विपर्ययादवगतः। "कुतः"? इति चेत्। सनिद्रस्य मनसो दौर्बल्यान्निद्रा मिथ्याभावस्य हेतुः स्वप्नादौ स्वप्नान्ते च। सुषुप्तस्याभाव एव; अचेतयन्नेव हि 'सुषुप्त' इत्युच्यते। तस्माज्जाग्रतः प्रत्ययो न मिथ्येति।

Mîmânsâ-Bhâshya.

e. अथानुरक्तकमलिनीसमागमाप्राप्तिसंतापादिव समं दिवसेनास्तमुपगतवति तेजसां पत्यौ तेजःपतिपतनाच्चितानलमिव संध्यारागमपराशया सह विशति पश्चिमे दिग्गगनभागे संध्यानलस्फुलिङ्गनिकर इव स्फुरति तारागणे दिवसविरामान्मूर्च्छागमेनेव तमसा निमील्यमानेषु दिङ्मुखेषु निवासाभिमुखमुखरेषु वियद्वियोगदुःखादिवार्तप्रलापेषु वयःसमूहेषु जनितप्रकाशं जन्मैव समालोक्य दोषागमं निरालोकं गर्भमिव तमःप्रविष्टे पुनर्जीवलोके निजालोकाद्विकाशितपूर्वदिग्वधूवदने जन्मान्तरागतइवोदयगिरिवर्तिनि नक्षत्रसमागम- 13

सुखमनुभवति भगवति भूयो भूयः स्वकान्तिनिर्भ-
रान्निष्कलङ्क इव नक्षत्रनाथे विस्पष्टायां निशीथि-
न्यां प्रस्थानमङ्गले प्रणामायोपगतं चन्द्रापीडं पी-
डयान्तर्विलीयमानेव बाष्पोत्पीडमपारयन्ती वार-
यितुमत्यायताभ्यामपि नेत्राभ्यां कृतप्रयत्नाप्यमङ्ग
लशङ्कया विलासवती तं मन्युद्रुमावेगगद्गदिकोप-
रुध्यमानाक्षरमवादीत् । *Kâdambari.*

८. सुमन्त्र—आयुष्मन्,

अतिशयितसुरासुरप्रभावं शिशुमवलोक्य त-
वैव तुल्यरूपं ।
कुशिकसुतमखद्विषां प्रमाथे धृतधनुषं रघुन-
न्दनं स्मरामि ॥

चन्द्र०—इमं त्वेकमुद्दिश्य भूयसामारम्भ इति हृद-
यमपत्रपते ।
अयं हि शिशुरेककः समररेणुभूरिस्फुरत्
करालकरकन्दलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः ।
क्वणत्कनककिङ्किणीझणझणायितस्यन्दनै-
रमन्दमददुर्दिनद्विरदवारिदैरावृतः ॥

सुम०—वत्स, एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य, किं पुन-
र्व्यस्तैः ।

चन्द्र०—आर्य, त्वर्यतामनेन हि महानाश्रितजन-
प्रमाथोस्माकमारब्धः । तथाहि

भागुञ्जद्गिरिकुञ्जकुञ्जरघटाविस्तीर्णकर्णज्वरं
ज्यानिर्घोषममन्ददुन्दुभिरवैराध्मातमुज्जृम्भयन् ।
वैल्लद्भैरवभूरिरुण्डनिकरैर्वीरो विधत्ते भुव-
स्तृप्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्यमाणा इव ॥

Uttara-Râma Charitra

f. जाम०—भो भोः परिस्कन्नाः क्व रामो दाशरथिः 11

राम—अयमहं भोः । इत इतो भवान् ।

जाम०—साधु राजपुत्र साधु । सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि ।

अन्विष्यतः प्रमथनाय ममापि दर्पा-
दात्मानमर्पयसि जातिविशुद्धसत्वः ।
गन्धद्विपेन्द्रकलभः करिकुम्भकूट-
कुट्टाकपाणिकुलिशस्य यथा मृगारेः ॥

स्त्रियः—सन्तं पावं पडिहदममङ्गलं

जाम०—निर्वर्ण्य, स्वगतं । रमणीयः क्षत्रियकुमा-
र आसीत् ।

चञ्चत्पञ्चशिखण्डमण्डलमसौ मुग्धप्रगल्भं शिशु-
र्गम्भीरं चमनोहरं च सहजश्रीलक्ष्म रूपं दधत् ।
द्राग्दृष्टोपि हरत्ययं मम मनःसौन्दर्यसारश्रिया
हन्तव्यस्तु तथापि नाम धिगहो वीरव्रतक्रूरताम् ॥

प्रकाशं ।

प्रागप्राप्तनिशुम्भशाम्भवधनुर्द्वैधाक्रियाविर्भवत्
क्रोधप्रेरितभीमभार्गवभुजस्तम्भार्पविद्धः क्षणम् ।

सज्वालःपरशुर्भवत्वशिथिलस्त्वत्कण्ठपीठातिथि-
र्येनानेन जगत्सु खण्डपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्याप्यते.

Vira-Ra[illegible]-Charitra.

g. चाण—विहस्य-वृषल, एतत्कृतं रा[illegible]सेन ।
राजा—अथ किं, एतत्कृतममात्यरा[illegible]सेन ।
चाण—वृषल, मया पुनर्ज्ञातं, नन्दांमिव भवन्तमु-
द्धृत्य भवानिव भूतले मलयकेतुरधिराज्यमा-
रोपितः ।
राजा—अलमुपालभ्य । आर्य दैवेनेदमनुष्ठितं,
किमत्रार्यस्य ।
चाण—हे मत्सरिन् ।
आरुह्यारूढकोपस्फुरणविषमिताग्राङ्गुलीमुक्तचू-
डां
लोकप्रत्यक्षमुग्रां सकलरिपुकुलोच्छेददीर्घां प्रति-
ज्ञाम् ।
केनान्येनावलिप्ता नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्व-
रास्ते
नन्दाः पर्यायभूताः पशव इव हताः पश्यतो राक्षसस्य॥

Vhudra-Râkshasa.

h. अनुचरेण धनाधिपतेरथो नगविलोकनवि- 8
स्मितमानसः ।
स जगदे वचनं प्रियमादरान्मुखरतावसरे हि
विराजते ॥